

Sakharov Sees Pause 2 Firms In Rights Campaign In Japan Punished

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov told Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on Friday that the Soviet Union had stopped releasing political prisoners.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner had a short conversation at the Academy of Sciences with Mr. Chirac before the French prime minister met at the Kremlin with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The physicist expressed concern at the "stopping of the process of liberating prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union."

Soviet authorities have said that 150 such prisoners were ordered released in February and that the cases of 150 others are being reviewed.

After his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Chirac said that they did not discuss human rights but that he had talked informally of humanitarian issues with the Soviet leader at a banquet Thursday night.

Mr. Chirac said that he and Mr. Gorbachev had cleared up some "misunderstandings" that had strained ties between Paris and Moscow, but he reported no progress on narrowing the divide between the two countries over disarmament.

France has given a cool recep-

tion to recent Soviet arms control initiatives.

"Our position is better understood, if not better accepted," Mr. Chirac said after four and a half hours of talks. "Our views remain different."

Asked what "misunderstandings" had been cleared up, Mr. Chirac said he had countered a "negative perception" of his government that he said was caused by rightist politicians' attacks on the Soviet Union.

He said he told Mr. Gorbachev that politicians' statements in the West "should not be taken literally."

Mr. Chirac also said officials were working on an export credit accord similar to ones signed by the Soviet Union with Britain, Italy and Sweden, which would help promote flagging French business in the Soviet Union.

Reporters who heard the conversation between Mr. Chirac and Mr. Sakharov at the Academy of Sciences said the physicist mentioned the case of the Yevseyukovs, a family of four from Moscow who have been trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union since 1978.

Seraphim Yevseyukov, a former navigator with the Soviet airline Aeroflot, was released from psychiatric detention this year after the intervention of Mr. Sakharov but his son remains in a Siberian labor camp for refusing to do military service.

In an interview with French television on Thursday, Mr. Sakharov said releases of political prisoners were slowing. He repeated this to journalists Friday at the academy but told Mr. Chirac that the process had actually stopped.

Mr. Sakharov, who spent seven years in internal exile in Gorki, was allowed to return to the Soviet capital in December. He said he feared that Mr. Gorbachev's entourage was an obstacle in the move toward change.

"Everything has slowed down at the moment, in the area of freeing prisoners, but also in economic and social areas," he said in the interview aired Thursday night.

Further distancing himself from Mr. Gorbachev, he said: "My statements have not matched the official line."

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Kiosk Dow Plummets On Inflation

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 52.97 points, its fourth-largest point drop on record, as April's 8.7 percent jump in U.S. wholesale prices rekindled inflation fears. Details, Pages 9 and 10.

Investors worried that the higher interest rates required to slow price rises would further cut economic growth. Adding to the jitters was a rise in U.S. prime rates to 8.25 percent.

NASA Presents Satellite Project

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (UPI) — The United States plans to launch up to five key satellites on unmanned rockets by 1992 in a project to augment the shuttle program, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Friday.

Eventually, NASA officials said, up to nine major payloads a year, with a particular emphasis on scientific satellites, could be sent into space on "expendable launch vehicles."



Rita Hayworth, the actress, dies at 68. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

- San Francisco is worrying about the fading magic of Fisherman's Wharf. Page 3.
 - British Conservatives will face some of their toughest election battles in Scotland. Page 5.
 - Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. outlined the themes of his campaign for the U.S. presidential nomination. Page 3.
- Dow close: DOWN 52.97
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
1.777 1.6805 139.55 5.9425



Seoul Protest Marks Anniversary of Violent Uprising
Riot police kicked away firebombs Friday as they took shelter behind wire netting during a clash with protesters in Seoul. About 9,800 students on 29 campuses across South Korea took part in anti-government protests before the anniversary of a May 18, 1980, uprising at Kwangju that left 191 people dead. There were no reports of injuries or arrests in the protests on Friday.

Still Missing: Answers on Reagan's Role

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — In four days of questioning, the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair never pinned down Robert C. McFarlane on what he told President Ronald Reagan about the White House staff's activities on behalf of the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. McFarlane, who was the president's national security adviser from October 1983 through December 1985, is one of only two witnesses who could reasonably be expected in the course of the hearings to testify thoroughly on what the president knew and said about these activities.

The other such witness, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, who succeeded Mr. McFarlane as national security adviser, will not testify until next month.

Various committee members raised the matter of what the president was told and what he did. But often their questions lacked precision, and they did not persevere when Mr. McFarlane gave answers that were incomplete or evasive.

Mr. McFarlane said he met with Mr. Reagan daily and discussed the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, with him "dozens of times." But the committees never learned whether Mr. McFarlane had told the president about such matters as these:

- Attempts by his staff to solicit money for the contras from Israel, China, Taiwan and other countries during a time when official U.S. assistance was restricted.
- The efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, an assistant to Mr. McFarlane on the National Security Council staff, to generate private donations to the contra cause.
- Six documents Mr. McFarlane found in the fall of 1985 that he said indicated to him that Colonel North was engaged in potentially illegal activities.
- The fact that more than \$30 million contributed by Saudi Arabia, a donation of which Mr. McFarlane said the president was aware, was used to purchase arms. When this money was contributed, the law allowed solicitations of foreign governments for humanitarian purposes only.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. McFarlane's testimony on Friday was a mixed bag. He was cooperative, but he was also evasive. He did not have a real grasp of what Mr. McFarlane had told the president.

Mr. Inouye was one of those who did not follow up on the issue when he had a chance. During his questioning on Wednesday, the senator asked whether Mr. McFarlane had "advised the president on whatever you were doing" for the contras.

"Yes, sir," Mr. McFarlane replied.

Mr. Inouye then turned to a different subject, but a few minutes later he asked whether Mr. McFarlane had advised the president "of some of the extraordinary activities of Colonel North."

"Well," Mr. McFarlane answered, "I think I did make clear to the president that Colonel North was a very tireless, very hard-working, devoted officer." Mr. Inouye dropped the subject again.

Earlier on Wednesday, Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, asked Mr. McFarlane a series of pointed questions that led the witness to state that he was fully apprised of Colonel North's activities, that he

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Reagan Denies Discussing Ransom

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday he and his aides had talked about paying money to achieve "a rescue" of American hostages, "but I never thought of that as ransom."

Mr. Reagan also said he had seen no evidence "that I've been mortally wounded" by the Iran-contra affair and that Americans do not "seem to be unhappy about what we've been doing here."

Asked about a claim by his former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, that Mr. Reagan had approved paying \$2 million in bribes and ransom in an effort to free American hostages in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said:

"I am having some trouble remembering that. I don't recall ever anything being suggested in the line of ransom."

Mr. Reagan said, "From the very first we would not pay a ransom to kidnappers because it's only going to cause more taking of hostages."

Mr. Reagan made his comments in a meeting with editors and reporters from outside Washington.

He said the administration was constantly seeking ways to win the release of the hostages.

"It is possible," he said, "that what we were talking about was use of money to pay people and hire individuals who could affect a rescue of our people there, and I've never thought of that as a ransom."

Mr. Reagan pointed out that the discussion about payments for hostages occurred around the time he was hospitalized in July 1985 for cancer surgery.

"Again, I'm having some trouble," he said, just as Mr. McFarlane "had some trouble himself with some of the questions that were asked him. There was an awful lot going on. It's awful easy to be a little short of memory."

The president also declared anew

See REAGAN, Page 2

AIDS Testing Is Sought For All U.S. Immigrants

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Public Health Service is recommending mandatory AIDS testing for all immigrants applying for permanent residence in the United States, a spokesman said Friday.

Federal health officials had limited their attention to identifying applicants with symptoms of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. But the new proposal goes beyond that, calling for blanket testing for exposure to the virus, said the spokesman, Jim Brown.

The AIDS virus attacks the body's immunity system against fatal infections and cancers.

The rule, if adopted, would not apply to tourists or visitors. It would not bar a foreign citizen with AIDS who is seeking treatment in the United States from getting a temporary visa.

It would apply, however, to the estimated 500,000 immigrants who seek permanent resident status in the United States each year and who already are subjected to other disease testing for a variety of other diseases.

Mr. Brown said the public health agency's position is that it has no choice under existing immigration law but to add infection with the AIDS virus to the "dangerous contagious disease" category that already is grounds for denying permanent status.

"We believe this is necessary," said a memo submitted by Robert E. Windom, assistant secretary for health of the Department of Health and Human Services, because any person infected with the AIDS virus is "assumed to be capable of transmitting the virus."

The recommendation must be approved by the health and human services secretary, Otis R. Bowen, and the Office of Management and Budget. The proposal then would be subject to a period of public comment.



BARBIE TRIAL SECURITY — A policeman in Lyon checking the identity of André Cerfint, judge at the trial of Klaus Barbie, outside the courthouse Friday. The judge rejected a request that the former Nazi officer be forced to attend the trial. Page 2.

U.S. Companies to Defy Pretoria on Integration

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The American Chamber of Commerce said Friday that its member companies in South Africa would continue to house nonwhites in whites-only neighborhoods, despite warnings of a government crackdown.

The chamber, representing about 200 U.S. companies operating in South Africa, issued its statement after South African officials said the government would no longer tolerate corporate defiance of the 1950 Group Areas Act.

The act establishes segregated residential areas for whites, blacks, Asians and people of mixed race.

Some companies, including American ones, have been housing blacks, people of mixed race and people of Indian descent in white areas without seeking special government permission.

The deputy minister of information, Stoffel van der Merwe, in an apparent reference to the housing programs, was quoted Friday by the South African Broadcasting

Corp. as saying the government was "forced to maintain order when certain institutions purposely tried to achieve the scrapping of legislation by civil disobedience."

The U.S. business group, in its statement, said it would continue to seek housing for employees "appropriate to their economic status and social standing."

"To describe those carefully considered initiatives as civil disobedience is irresponsible and counterproductive to the government's stated commitment to reform," it said.

The group also reiterated its call for abolition of all racially discriminatory legislation and its opposition to the divestment campaign that has prompted many U.S. corporations to withdraw from South Africa in the past two years.

Most of the U.S. companies remaining in South Africa have signed the Sullivan principles, a set of guidelines for promoting equal treatment of nonwhite employees.

Enforcement of the Group Areas Act has become a national controversy since the May 6 election for the white chamber of Parliament.

Liberal candidates opposed to the law and other elements of apartheid received less than 18 percent of the vote. There was a surge of support, however, for the far-right Conservative Party, which wants a return to tougher apartheid laws.

Meanwhile, an American journalist who writes for BusinessWeek magazine became Friday the third foreign reporter in two days to be ordered out of South Africa. Steve Mulson, 28, said he received a telephone call from the Department of Home Affairs telling him that his application for renewal of his work permit had been rejected.

On Thursday, the government ordered the expulsion of two British television correspondents.

Kohl Sets Condition On Talks

Must Include All Battlefield Nuclear Arms

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Staff Writer

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Friday that a proposed superpower deal on European-based nuclear missiles must be widened to cover very short-range weapons that threaten West Germany.

These missiles have been left out of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

If West Germany sticks to that position, it would set a new and troublesome condition for Bonn's acceptance of a Soviet offer to remove some short-range missiles

from Europe together with all medium-range weapons.

That would deepen West Germany's rift over the issue with the United States and Britain, which want to accept the Soviet proposal without including the very short-range weapons in the bargain.

But Mr. Kohl's statement, issued Friday by a spokesman, was vague in places and did not have the full support of his center-right coalition government. Chancellery officials said later Friday that Mr. Kohl had not intended to establish "a formal link" between the very short-range weapons and the rest of the proposed arms control package.

As a result, the declaration appeared to be designed primarily to pressure West Germany's NATO allies to find some way to deal with Bonn's concerns over Soviet superiority in very short-range weapons, according to government sources and Western diplomats.

In this view, Mr. Kohl was signaling that Bonn was prepared to accept the Soviet offer if some unspecified arrangements were made to deal with these weapons, known as "battlefield" or "tactical" nuclear arms. They include ballistic missiles and nuclear artillery, but Bonn is believed to be concerned primarily by the missiles.

Mr. Kohl did not say what kind of deal he wanted for the very short-range weapons. In the past, however, Bonn has proposed that both Moscow and Washington accept "equal ceilings at low levels" for one category of such weapons.

That would require the Soviet Union to agree to remove a substantial number of its approximately 600 Scud missiles, which are in the very short-range category and are targeted on West Germany. It also would provide the United States, which has nothing comparable to the Scuds, with the right to deploy a limited number of very

See ARMS, Page 2

Coup Leader In Fiji Asks Recognition

Reuters

SUVA, Fiji — The Council of Ministers formed by Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka held its first meeting Friday after the overthrow of Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra, and Colonel Rabuka called for international recognition of his regime.

The colonel, whose soldiers seized Parliament and imprisoned members of the country's month-old government Thursday, ignored the declaration of a state of emergency by Fiji's governor-general, Ratu Sir Penia Ganilau.

Colonel Rabuka, 38, who took the chair at the council meeting, said in a statement: "I would expect that since the military government is in full control and is effectively running the country in an atmosphere of peace and calm, that countries with whom we have diplomatic relations should recognize the new government."

Mr. Bavadra's coalition defeated the Alliance Party of Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara in elections a month ago. Sir Kamisese, 67, is foreign minister in the council, which is largely made up of people who were in his government.

Colonel Rabuka has said the council will shape a new constitution. It is widely expected to be designed to keep people of Indian descent from achieving a majority stake in government, as they did in Mr. Bavadra's coalition.

Ethnic Indians slightly outnumber indigenous Melanesians in Fiji's population of about 700,000 people.

Colonel Rabuka's statement said: "It is clear that the people of Fiji have accepted what has happened and are prepared to cooperate in the national interests of Fiji and the overriding interest of peace."

Gummis? German Mouthful Becomes a U.S. Cult Candy Craze

By Ferdinand Procman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — An hour out of Chicago on a flight to Luxembourg, Brad Fishman craved something sweet. The 24-year-old banker rummaged through his backpack, pulled out a plastic bag filled with brightly colored, miniature candy bears, popped a handful in his mouth and chewed with vigorous contentment.

Momentarily relieved, he fished deeper in the pack, coming up with a bag of glowing green, orange, yellow and red earthworms. As he carefully selected and extruded a translucent green worm, a small face peered through the space between the airplane seats, eyeing the bag hungrily.

"Want a worm, kid?" Mr. Fishman asked, offering the bag. He then passed it on to the other passengers in the three-seat row. The bag returned nearly empty.

"Gummis are the best," Mr. Fishman said, munching another handful of bears. He then tucked away the bag as a reserve for the long flight ahead.

Mr. Fishman is a gummi bear addict. He is not alone. Americans are gobbling down the rubbery confections, which an expert called the "cult candy craze of the yuppie generation," at a rate best described in the young urban professional vernacular: totally awesome.

In 1986, industry experts estimate, 70 million pounds (31 million kilograms) of the candy were shipped to the United States from West Germany, the world's main source. Gummi (pronounced goonie) candy comes in various shapes and sizes, but most is in the shape of a little teddy bear.

West German producers are battling fiercely to retain their markets in the United States despite the slumping dollar, which raises the price, and nascent U.S. competition. Gemab Süßwaren Vertriebs GmbH of Munich, which sells gummis under the Trolli label, has set up a plant in Iowa to counter the exchange rate problem and be closer to the U.S. market.

Gummi, the generic term for the candy, is the German word for rubber and is an apt description of the candy's consistency. Total gummi consumption, in West Germany and abroad, was estimated at well over 100 million pounds last year.

"A hundred million pounds is a lot of anything," said David Babiarz, president of Due-Julie Inc. in Chicago, which imported nine million pounds of gummi candy in 1986.

"But the bears are the most popular," he said. "It's the 'in' thing to eat."

Gummi candies were created in 1922 by Haribo GmbH & Co. KG of Bonn, with the bear form first appearing "around 1925," according to Hans-Herbert Bücken, Haribo's advertising director. The company is the biggest producer and undisputed worldwide market leader.

"Most of the other companies have to export to exist," Mr. Bücken said. "We completely dominate the German market."

Haribo and most of the other major producers do not release sales or production figures. But they agree that exports to the United States began to rise dramatically five years ago and reached large proportions in 1985.

U.S. retailers confirmed that sales exploded two

See GUMMI, Page 5

Judge Refuses to Force Barbie To Appear — for the Moment

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

LYON — The judge at the trial of Klaus Barbie rejected on Friday a request by lawyers that the former Nazi officer be brought by force to the courtroom.

The formulation of Judge André Cerdini's decision made it plain, however, that he did not rule out the possibility of forcing Barbie to appear later. Barbie has been boycotting his trial, at which he faces a life sentence for crimes against humanity.

After Mr. Cerdini delivered his decision, one of the 40 lawyers for civil plaintiffs in the trial announced that swastikas had been painted overnight on a plaque in the village of Izieu that commemorates 44 Jewish children who died at the Auschwitz concentration camp. One of the charges against Barbie concerns the deportation of the children from Izieu in 1944.

The news brought a gasp from the public gallery. One civil plaintiff, an elderly woman, wept.

The civil plaintiffs are mainly relatives of people who died in deportation or people who assert that Barbie tortured them during World War II when he was stationed in Lyon as a German intelligence officer.

Roland Rappaport, the lawyer who made the announcement, added: "Barbie may be absent, but those who are nostalgic for Nazism are not."

The question of whether Barbie should be obliged to appear was raised at the beginning of Friday's proceedings after his refusal to attend was read to the court. The civil

parties' lawyers were divided on the question. Some argued that the move could make the 73-year-old Barbie look like a martyr.

One lawyer said Barbie's presence during testimony by witnesses who saw him during the war would add "the truth of confrontation."

Another, however, told the judge: "Nazism was the triumph of force. We do not think we can ask you to use force."

Pierre Truche, the state prosecutor who is emerging as the major personality at the trial for his brief and cogent statements, offered Judge Cerdini an alternative.

Arguing that Barbie's presence was not essential Friday, when evidence of his wartime activities was to be presented, Mr. Truche said: "Our only force is truth." He said that the question could be raised "perhaps in the days to come."

After a brief recess, Judge Cerdini said that Barbie's presence was "not indispensable in the immediate future." His wording implied that he would be prepared to reconsider the request.

Earlier, lawyers for the civil plaintiffs had said that they would probably request Barbie's appearance Wednesday. That is the day the first surviving victims of Nazism in Lyon are scheduled to take the witness stand.

Barbie said before he left the trial Wednesday that his 1983 expulsion to France from Bolivia, where he lived for 12 years, was illegal. Consequently, he said, he would refuse to attend the rest of the trial. The proceedings are scheduled to last until early July.

Since Wednesday, Barbie has remained in his cell in Saint-Joseph

Prison in Lyon. Under French law, a trial can proceed without the defendant.

Although Article 320 of the French Code of Penal Procedure allows for a defendant to be brought to his trial by force, lawyers in Lyon said they could not remember this ever being applied. "It would be unprecedented," one said. "But this whole trial is unprecedented."

One of the first witnesses Wednesday will be Lise Lesèvre, 86, a member of the Resistance in Lyon during the war. Mrs. Lesèvre asserts that Barbie tortured her during interrogations that lasted 19 days in 1944.

Mrs. Lesèvre's husband and 16-year-old son, who she said was also tortured, died after being deported to concentration camps in Germany. Mrs. Lesèvre was imprisoned in the Ravensbrück camp.

When she heard that Barbie refused to attend further sessions of his trial, Mrs. Lesèvre said: "If he cannot come, he can be made to come. When I could not move because I had been tortured the day before by Barbie, I was brought."

One lawyer said privately that, although Barbie's absence did not change the force of the charges against him, the absence of confrontations with victims would reduce the trial's impact.

"I don't care if he doesn't say anything, if he doesn't answer questions," the lawyer said. "I just want him to be forced to look at his victims."

Another lawyer added: "Whatever the charges are, for a jury, the real moment of truth comes when a witness looks at the accused."



Robert Owen, right, testifying before Congress as his lawyer, Melvin Greenbaum, looks on.

WITNESS: Panel Fails to Press McFarlane on Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

believed some of those activities might have been against the law and that he had spoken to the president "frequently" about the matter.

But Mr. Boland never asked whether Mr. McFarlane had told the president precisely what Colonel North was doing.

Afterward, Mr. Boland said: "You're right. It just didn't come to mind."

The questioner who came closest to hounding on the matter was Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire.

"Did you ever give the president any cause for alarm in his mind, as the president, that people who worked for him might be doing things that were proscribed by the Congress?" he asked.

"No, sir," Mr. McFarlane replied. But then he added: "The president, in fact, would often provide his own views on that subject, generally. And there's no doubt in my mind that he had a far more liberal interpretation of that than I did."

Mr. Rudman dropped the matter. But Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, returned to it Thursday morning.

"What did you mean by 'a more liberal interpretation'?" Mr. Brooks asked.

Mr. McFarlane responded that it was "probably a poor choice of words," adding that what he meant was that the president often referred to "the tradition in the United States of helping freedom fighters" and that the president thought such help "entirely legal."

Mr. Brooks went on to another matter.

Some people have suggested that the committee members were gentle with Mr. McFarlane because they were concerned about his emotional stability. He attempted suicide in February and his manner during the hearings appeared melancholy.

The reason that important questions were not asked seems to be

because of the nature of congressional committees.

Most of the 26 legislators are lawyers, but few are experienced litigators. Most of them have prepared their questions in advance or have had them prepared by their staffs.

Moreover, unlike prosecutors, who are trying to prove violations of the law, the senators and representatives are most concerned with the policy implications of the testimony.

Moreover, many of the Democrats believe it is not in their political interest to come across as the grand inquisitor of a popular president who will be out of office in less than two years anyway, and they are seriously worried about doing grave damage to the institution of the presidency, as well as to their own political standing.

REAGAN: Ransom Plan Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

that he was unaware of the alleged diversion of funds from arms sales to Iran to the contra rebels in Nicaragua.

At the same time, Mr. Reagan said he was kept briefed about efforts to support the contra. "There is no question about my being informed," Mr. Reagan said. "I was very definitely involved in the decisions about support to the freedom fighters."

Asked whether he had been damaged by the Iran-contra affair, Mr. Reagan said, "Yes, I've been wounded." But he said, "I haven't seen any evidence that I've been mortally wounded nor do the people seem to be unhappy about what we've been doing here."

■ **Cash for the Contras**

Robert W. Owen, a self-described "foot soldier" in the administration's secret war in Nicaragua, testified Thursday that at the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North he delivered envelopes stuffed with cash, advice on arms purchases and U.S. intelligence

maps and photographs to contra leaders. The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Owen, a former State Department consultant, testified before the joint Senate and House Iran-contra committee under a grant of immunity. He described several payments to rebel leaders during a period when U.S. aid to the contra was banned.

In describing one of the transactions, Mr. Owen implicated a White House administrative aide, Jonathan S. Miller, who abruptly resigned his job within an hour after being publicly identified.

"I don't think I've done anything wrong," Mr. Miller said, according to The Associated Press. "But I didn't want to burden the president with a problem, and that would have happened if I were to hang on."

Mr. Owen testified that Colonel North usually handed him travel checks and that his job was to convert the checks to cash and then give the money to contra leaders designated by Colonel North.

WORLD BRIEFS

Fundamentalist Rabbi Backs Shamir

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's efforts to prevent an early general election gained support Friday when a fundamentalist rabbi agreed to return to the Israeli cabinet as interior minister, Mr. Shamir's spokesman said.

He said Mr. Shamir had reached an agreement with Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz of the small Shas party, whose four seats in the legislature appear crucial to blocking Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's demand for elections on the issue of a Middle East peace conference. Israeli radio said Mr. Shamir had pledged to back restrictive legislation defining who is a Jew in exchange for support from the Shas party, which represents ultra-Orthodox Jews. Mr. Peretz resigned from the cabinet in January.

Meanwhile, Mr. Peres was to meet with American Jewish leaders in New York on Friday to rally support for his controversial plan for an international peace conference that would include the Soviet Union. The plan has divided Jewish leaders in both the United States and Israel.

U.S. Troops in Honduras War Games

TRUJILLO, Honduras (NYT) — In one of the biggest U.S. military exercises in the region, 6,900 American troops staged a combined air and sea assault on Thursday on the coast of northern Honduras.

U.S. officials said the purpose of the exercise was to show American military strength and U.S. resolve to defend Honduras in the event of an invasion from Nicaragua, 100 miles (160 kilometers) from the landing site.

The maneuvers involve 13 warships, as well as fleets of helicopters and combat jets. They are part of extended exercises by the U.S. Atlantic Command and involve 40,000 troops in the United States and the Caribbean, the officials said.

EC Approves Education Program

BRUSSELS (IHT) — Education ministers of the European Community have approved an ambitious program that could increase by 25,000 the number of EC university students who study in other member nations from 1987 to 1989.

Passage of the ERASMUS program on Thursday was viewed as an important step toward nurturing a less parochial and more European attitude among the next generation of EC leaders. The program is part of a broader plan agreed to at the 1985 EC summit meeting in Milan, to foster a so-called "Citizen's Europe."

ERASMUS, which stands for European Community Action Scheme for Mobility of University Students, has been strongly debated since it was introduced by the EC Commission 18 months ago. It was considered a test case of the desire of member nations to adopt more orthodox programs for breaking down barriers to social — as opposed to economic — cooperation between EC nations.

For the Record

Senate Democrats failed to stop a Republican-led filibuster Friday against a military bill that would demand that President Ronald Reagan ask Congress first if he wanted to reinterpret the anti-ballistic missile treaty to broaden Strategic Defense Initiative research. (UPI)

The European Parliament has appealed to Indiana authorities to spare the life of Paula Cooper, a minor sentenced to death for murder. On Thursday, the parliament adopted a resolution asking the 12 EC governments "to do everything possible" to save her life. (AP)

Five Zimbabwean whites have been abducted by gunmen from a rural mission in central Mozambique, Western diplomats and missionaries said Friday in Harare. (AP)

Five South African miners were killed in a rockburst Friday at a gold mine near Johannesburg in the sixth fatal mine accident in six weeks, a spokesman said. (UPI)

The Chilean Supreme Court has sentenced Juan Pablo Cardenas, an opposition journalist, to nearly 18 months in prison for slandering President Augusto Pinochet, the news agency Orbe reported. (Reuters)

The owners of a garbage barge that has been at sea for more than two months say they will return the barge to Islip, New York, to dispose of its load of trash. It was turned away by five U.S. states and the governments of Mexico and Belize. (NYT)

TRAVEL UPDATE

In an attempt to reduce flight delays, American Airlines has adopted schedule changes for more than 370 flights a day this month, and virtually all of its 1,600 daily flights will be affected starting June 1. (Reuters)

Spanish seamen blocked the entrance to the Algeciras port with two vessels for the second consecutive day Friday to protest a proposed sale of ships that could threaten jobs, local officials said. (Reuters)

Correction

Because of editing errors, an article in May 15 editions about the fiscal and political costs of welfare state contained inaccurate U.S. dollar conversions. The French social security deficit should have been calculated as \$3.3 billion; British welfare spending as \$73 billion and West German welfare spending as \$302 billion.

Rita Hayworth Is Dead; Movie Actress Was 68

By Albin Krebs

New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — The actress Rita Hayworth, 68, died Thursday of Alzheimer's disease, a family spokesman announced Friday.

Miss Hayworth, a Hollywood beauty who rose to international fame in the 1940s and 1950s, had been under the care of her second daughter, Princess Yasmin Aga Khan, since 1981.

The princess, through publicizing her mother's illness, has been credited with drawing international attention to Alzheimer's disease, an incurable brain disorder about which little was known until a few years ago.

Princess Yasmin said her mother lapsed into a semi-coma in February.

Miss Hayworth was the epitome of Hollywood glamour and allure. During World War II, her pinup pictures decorated barracks walls and ships' bulkheads wherever servicemen went. Her often tempestuous romantic life over two decades often thrust her into the headlines.

Fred Astaire, who starred with her in "You'll Never Get Rich" and "You Were Never Lovelier," said in his autobiography that she was his favorite dancing partner.

As a singer, however, she was not similarly gifted, though she was cast in many musicals. Anita Ellis dubbed Miss Hayworth's songs in four movies, including "Pal Joey" and "The Loves of Carmen."

That mattered little to Hayworth fans, who admired her chiefly for the sensuality she exuded, playing temptresses in movies such as "Blood and Sand" and "The Lady From Shanghai."

She was a particularly memorable temptress in the title role of "Gilda," in 1946, in which she did a striptease that was deemed by the censors to be indecent, as it was limited to removing her arm-length gloves. While the scene dazzled tens of thousands of young males, it upset more conservative people across the nation.

So did Miss Hayworth's open affair, in the late 1940s, with Prince Aly Khan, the playboy son of the Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the Ismaili Muslims. They were married in 1949, but she divorced him, as she did four other husbands, including Orson Welles.

She was also married to the singer Dick Haymes and the producer James Hill.

As Miss Hayworth grew older, she successfully shifted from her glamorous image and took on mature roles in movies such as "Separate Tables" in 1958 and "They Came to Cordoba" in 1959. But by the late 1960s she was appearing only in minor movies, most of them made in Europe.

Ultimately, the star's health was ravaged by Alzheimer's disease, or senile dementia, which left her "utterly helpless," according to her daughter.

Miss Hayworth was born in New York on Oct. 17, 1918. Her father, Eduardo Cansino, was a Spanish-born dancer. Her mother, the former Volga Hayworth, had been a Ziegfeld Follies showgirl.

They named their daughter Margarita Carmen Cansino, but when she began dancing professionally at the age of 12 she shortened her name to Rita Cansino and kept that name for her first 10 movies.

"Making her film debut in 1935 in 'Under the Pampas Moon,' Rita Cansino appeared in a succession of lesser roles, such as that of a dance-hall girl in a Spencer Tracy movie called 'Dante's Inferno.' Other early films included 'Charlie Chan in Egypt' and 'Human Cargo.'"

AIDS: U.S. Seeks Mandatory Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

granting permanent resident status to a resident alien.

Mr. Brown said he is not certain what impact the virus testing proposal, if it is adopted, would have on illegal aliens applying for permanent status under an amnesty program that began this month.

Some Immigration and Naturalization Service officials have already called for blanket AIDS screening for applicants.

Mr. Brown said the agency's top officials have said they would abide by the recommendation of the Public Health Service.

EC Rejects Curbs

Health ministers of the European Community vowed Friday to oppose compulsory blood screening for AIDS, the International Herald Tribune reported Friday in Brussels. The ministers also said they would reject border controls aimed at preventing AIDS carriers from entering the EC.

The ministers agreed at a meeting in Brussels that blood tests and border checks are an "ineffective" way of fighting the disease. They stressed that the battle against AIDS should focus on information exchanges and public education about safe sex.

The statement marks the first

time that the ministers have jointly examined and rejected curative strategies for halting the spread of AIDS. This puts the health officials on a collision course with conservative politicians who support crackdowns to identify AIDS carriers.

The ministers proposed an alternative policy based on massive public-education programs and exchanges of information between health experts and researchers in the EC.

West Germany's interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, last week authorized border checks on suspected AIDS carriers. The checks were suspended after police said they did not have the manpower or resources to conduct them.

Dr. Rita Stüssmuth, the West German minister of health, had criticized the policy.

U.S. Senate AIDS Measure

Democratic senators are proposing a comprehensive \$900 million plan to cope with the AIDS epidemic, said the measure's chief sponsor, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, the Associated Press reported on Friday from Washington.

The plan would promote creative care and treatment services, and accelerate the search for a cure.

White House Is Said to Plan Saudi F-15 Sale

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House will notify Congress next week that it wants to sell \$300 million worth of F-15 jets to Saudi Arabia, Reagan administration and congressional sources said Friday.

Congress, which can veto the sale, is likely to take a close look at the plan after reports that the Saudis secretly provided financial help to the rebels in Nicaragua, known as contras.

Although Saudi Arabia has denied it, some members of congressional investigating committees have put Saudi aid to the contras at \$32.5 million in 1984 and 1985.

Israel's supporters are certain to challenge the sale as posing a potential military danger.

The sources said the planes — 12 to 15 of them, depending on production costs — would be kept in the United States and provided to the Saudis only to replace planes lost in accidents, to keep the Saudi fleet at about 60 jets.

TOSHIBA: Illegal Sale to Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

the Soviet Union, indicating the tools were capable of turning on only two axes, the maximum permitted by COCOM regulations.

Computer-operated controllers supplied by Kongsberg Vapenfabrik of Norway, however, enabled the machines to turn on nine axes, giving them the capability to produce the far higher standard of smoothness and symmetry needed to make ultra-quiet propellers.

Mr. Okamoto said the statute of limitations had run out for criminal charges on the sale of the machines, which were supplied in 1982 and 1983. Authorities still are investigating a 1984 sale of computer software that could have been used to upgrade the machines still further. That sale could make Toshiba Machine liable for prosecution.

In Norway, the police are concluding an investigation at Kongsberg, a state-controlled company. One unidentified employee has been charged with providing false information in applying for an export license.

The export trading arm of the weapons and engines maker has been shut down. U.S. and Norwegian officials say the company sold equipment and software to Toshiba Machine, knowing it would be shipped to the Soviet Union.

Kongsberg, which posted a loss in 1986 of 339 million kroner (\$51 million), has hoped to sell ship-to-ship missiles to the U.S. Navy.

Johan Holst, Norway's defense minister, said he had been assured by Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, that the United States would not bar purchase of the missiles because of the illegal sale to the Soviet Union. Mr. Weinberger left Norway Friday after a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear planning group.

Representative Duncan L. Hunter, Republican of California, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, has introduced a bill demanding an import ban on products by Kongsberg and Toshiba Machine.

Toshiba earned \$17 million on the sale, Mr. Hunter said. "It will cost the West \$30 billion to regain the superiority we lost."

He said it was "outrageous behavior" on the part of Toshiba. In introducing his bill April 30, Mr. Hunter said the sale had enabled the Soviets to "reduce the noise level of their submarines by a factor of 20."

The U.S. Defense Department has confirmed that propellers made with the Japanese machines have been fitted to Soviet attack submarines.

"It has meant a terrible loss of our ability to detect and track Soviet submarines," said a department spokesman, Commander Robert Frucha.

The sale of the technology coincided with the leaking of U.S. secrets by a spy ring headed by John A. Walker Jr., a former Navy warrant officer. Defense experts say Walker gave the Soviets information about the American ability to track submarines.

Captain John E. Moore, editor of Jane's Fighting Ships, said in London that propellers are one of the chief sources of noise on a submarine because of cavitation, the creation of bubbles along the edge of the rotating blades, which can be detected by sonar devices.

He said the Soviet attempt to silence submarines came relatively recently. "They wanted submarines that would go fast and deep and carry lots of weapons," he said. "Quietness came last on the list of priorities because it is so difficult to achieve."

ARMS: Kohl's Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

short-range weapons to match the Soviet arsenal at the lower level.

Mr. Kohl "appears to be saying that he wants a ceiling on the Soviets," said a government source. He added that the chancellor did not want "wild demands" from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "for building up on our side in this category."

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed in principle on the so-called "zero option" providing for withdrawal from Europe of all medium-range missiles, which have ranges of 600 to 3,000 miles (1,000 to 5,000 kilometers).

Moscow also has proposed to expand the bargain by removing from Europe all missiles with ranges of 300 to 600 miles. This is the so-called "double-zero option."

The United States favors the "double-zero option," and Britain said Thursday for the first time that it could accept it, too. Most NATO defense ministers expressed support for the broader deal at a meeting in Norway that ended Friday.

But West Germany has balked so far at the "double-zero option," and Mr. Kohl's condition is deeply divided over the issue. His statement Friday was widely viewed as a response to the new pressure, from Britain and the NATO meeting, to accept the Soviet offer.

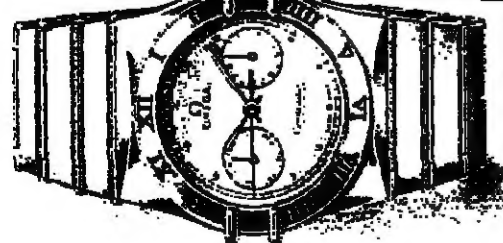
Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats in Union and its sister party, the Christian Social Union, have contended that removing all missiles in the 300-to-600-mile range, together with the medium-range missiles, would leave West Germany uniquely vulnerable to the very short-range nuclear weapons.

That is because Warsaw Pact weapons in the very short ranges can reach only West Germany, and U.S. weapons in that category could be deployed only in West Germany.

Mr. Kohl made the same argument Friday in calling for the superpowers to widen their deal to include the very short-range weapons.

His statement appeared to put West Germany on a collision course with the United States, which consistently has said that the Geneva negotiations should deal only with missiles with ranges of 300 miles and above. Washington is concerned that an effort to include the very short-range weapons now could obstruct an arms control treaty.

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Americans Confident in Institutions, Poll Shows

An aerial view of San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf, with Bay Bridge in the background.

The polls were commissioned by the weekly French newsmagazine L'Express, which published them Friday, and by Institut International de Geopolitique, a research organization.

would not qualify for amnesty under the new law. Mr. Duarte said these Salvadorans sent money home that amounted to between \$350 million and \$600 million a year.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Stop Blaming Congress

The most audacious excuse made for the Reagan administration's Iran-contra disaster is that it was all Congress's fault. For some apologists, the reason that money for the Nicaraguan rebels had to be raised illegally was the middle-class action of Congress to ban official military aid.

That excuse was too brazen even for Robert McFarlane, the former national security adviser, during his testimony before the House-Senate hearings on the scandal. He not only refused to use it but declined invitations from friendly questioners to make Congress the defendant. Two weeks of House-Senate hearings fasten responsibility firmly on the White House. Far from obeying the law in letter and spirit, the Reagan administration struggled to defeat the will of Congress at every turn.

To Mr. McFarlane's credit, he refused to complain that the law known as the Boland Amendment was as complex or vague as most of its violators have claimed. It said, simply, stop giving military aid to the Contras. What is said, then, is to find Mr. McFarlane, who was often a force for moderation in this administration, in the ranks of violators. The White House created its own cadre of public officials and private dealers to smuggle money and arms to the Contras. Worse, these officials skirted their duty to inform Congress of covert activity. And they covered up the record and even remained silent when potentially incriminating documents were shredded. The problem was not that Congress interfered excessively in the subtleties of foreign policy. It was much simpler: the Reagan ad-

ministration straight-out lied to Congress.

For example, when Mr. McFarlane was asked late last year what he knew about contra fund-raising by members of his NSC staff, he told the House intelligence committee, "I have no idea of the extent of that or anything else." In fact, he had been active in obtaining \$32 million from Saudi Arabia. Even then confronted, Mr. McFarlane could only admit that he had testified "inappropriately" and "it wasn't a full account."

When the scandal of ransoming hostages with arms began to break, Mr. McFarlane misled the Justice Department as to what he knew about weapons shipped from Israel to Iran. Most dishearteningly, when his former aide Oliver North told of the need for a "shredding party," Mr. McFarlane failed to argue against it and failed to warn the attorney general, or anyone else.

Such flagrant infractions thunder by comparison with any failure by Congress to write clearer laws or assert clearer policy. The frustrated House committee chairman, Lee Hamilton, asked Mr. McFarlane on Thursday, "How can our system of government work if the administration is not candid in its answers to Congress?" And he reminded Mr. McFarlane that he spoke for President Reagan and not himself alone when he dealt with Congress.

In response, Mr. McFarlane had the good sense to say, just before leaving the witness stand, "There is no rebuttal." Right, but there remains a need for the administration to stop blaming Congress and own up to its own past lies.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

For Every Reduction...

Newton's third law of motion finds a parallel in modern arms control. For every prospective reduction in one class of arms there are inevitably increases in others.

Take the first strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT-1 of 1972. The treaty froze the number of Soviet and American missile launchers. But it did not limit the number of warheads to be carried on top of each missile. So both sides proceeded to increase them. Take the SALT-2 treaty of 1979. It limited increases in ballistic missiles and ballistic missile warheads. But it did nothing to limit cruise missiles. Both sides started to deploy them by the thousands.

Now Moscow and Washington are nearing agreement on reducing medium-range and perhaps shorter-range missiles in Europe and Asia. Moscow could end up destroying some 2,000 weapons as against about 220 for Washington. That would still leave each side with more than 4,000 nuclear

weapons in Europe alone, and many thousands more elsewhere. Yet some European and American leaders and defense experts find that inadequate.

They have turned their inventive skills to ways of adding to the immediate European arsenal even while reductions are on the negotiating table. The Pentagon contemplates "compensatory" actions like stationing long-range B-52 bombers in Europe for the first time, and putting more nuclear-armed cruise missiles on submarines and positioning them near Europe.

Former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown described some of these ideas as "goofy." So is the underlying mentality. For arms control actions to be met with equal and opposite reactions is a tribute neither to Newton nor intelligence but to mindless reflex. Try modernizing the F-111s already in Britain if something must be done.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Our Endangered Shield

The arduous process of fashioning an international agreement to limit production of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, goes on. CFCs are the chemicals thought to be depleting the ozone layer that shields the Earth from ultraviolet radiation. At some point a thinner ozone layer is thought likely to mean an increase in skin cancer, smaller crops, weaker plants and an acceleration of the "greenhouse effect" in which man-made gases alter the Earth's climate.

In 1978 the U.S. government barred the use of CFCs in aerosol sprays. But most countries have not done even that. And these hardy substances, which tend to escape eventually into the atmosphere, are also used in air conditioning, refrigeration, the manufacture of foam products and as solvents.

On other major environmental issues, the Reagan administration has prided itself on playing the skeptic. On this it began in the same vein but, thanks partly to the Environmental Protection Agency administrator, Lee Thomas, has lately spun around to become a leading voice for world controls. Its position in the latest round of talks was

that world production of CFCs should be cut as much as 95 percent in 10 to 14 years. The talks, under United Nations auspices, have now produced a draft agreement calling for a production freeze at 1986 levels beginning perhaps in 1990, then a cut of 20 percent over two years, then possibly a further cut of 30 percent two or four years after that.

There will be further drafting sessions. Optimists think an agreement could be signed, and that producing governments could begin the ratification process by this fall. They think that a 50 percent production cut, while not enough itself to cleanse the atmosphere, would encourage the development of competing products.

There continue to be within the Reagan administration pockets of resistance to the official position. But this is an issue on which U.S. industry, partly because it expects to come up with alternative products, has been remarkably cooperative. An enormously important achievement now seems to be within the administration's grasp, and no one should be allowed to spoil it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Investing in Air Safety

Who is right? The National Transportation Safety Board, citing "an erosion of safety" in the U.S. air traffic control system, calls for immediate reductions in peak-hour flights. The Federal Aviation Administration acknowledges increasing strains on the system, but argues that the margin of safety remains high.

Travelers should not have to second-guess the experts. Whichever agency is wrong, the only right answer remains to spend ticket and fuel tax revenues intended for a safer and more convenient system. Some \$5 billion has been used in the Aviation Trust Fund, held hostage to political games over the federal budget deficit. The government's failure to spend the money borders on scandal.

Federal air regulators could improve safety and end infuriating delays overnight. The FAA already limits runway use at a handful of big airports, and could order further restrictions. The benefits, however, would come at great cost. Airlines bunch flights at peak hours to meet travelers' needs. Smoothing schedules would lengthen average connection times and reduce the number of flights to smaller cities. Costly or not, increased future demand for runway space will almost certainly force tighter rationing. The most efficient controls would give those

carriers that really valued peak-hour space the way to buy it. The FAA might, for example, charge premium landing fees for peak hours and cut fees at other times. But the longer run, there is no practical alternative to expanding the aviation infrastructure. Congress acknowledged that in 1982, when it approved the National Aerospace System Plan and set user taxes to pay for it. But both these taxes and air traffic expenditures remain items in the federal budget. And in the crunch to cut the deficit, neither Congress nor the administration has been willing to spend all the funds' revenues.

Meanwhile, there are fewer air controllers in the towers than in 1981. Programs to replace traffic control computers and add airport runways have fallen years behind schedule. The first step is to release the \$5 billion surplus in the trust fund. A more enduring reform supported by the airlines would create an independent public corporation, funded entirely from user charges, to manage the aviation infrastructure.

Not all travelers are likely to be eager to invest tens of billions in new computers and concrete. But no travelers would prefer enduring endless delays or trusting a system that may or may not be safe.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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Fighting Off a Real Philippines Revolution

By Raymond Bonner

NEW YORK — Three decades ago, the United States launched one of its first counterinsurgency wars, in the Philippines. The "enemy" was the Huk, an army of peasants with legitimate grievances and a Communist ideology. This covert campaign, a combination of paramilitary operations and political reforms, was probably America's most successful counterinsurgency war.

Today, even as covert operations in Central America are being scrutinized by Congress and by a special prosecutor, President Reagan has reportedly signed another "finding," authorizing increased covert activity by the Central Intelligence Agency in the Philippines. A considerable number of U.S. military officers have arrived for duty in Manila, direct from their experience with counterinsurgencies in Central America.

The enemy in the Philippines is again the Communist, but this time the United States might not be successful, at least not unless President Corason Aquino shows a greater willingness to address the issues of economic disparity and the power of the elite that the Communists are exploiting to gain adherents.

It may seem surprising that President Aquino, a military paragon, is a nationalist and committed to reform, has turned to the CIA and the Pentagon, even criticizing the latter for not providing more assistance. But she has welcomed the Americans rather than take on the Philippine elite.

Back in December 1985, when Mrs. Aquino was beginning her campaign

against Ferdinand Marcos, a Filipino journalist who was staunchly anti-Marcos said that even if Mrs. Aquino became president she would not be likely to enact the programs that he and other moderates, as well as some liberals and leftists, felt were necessary. "She would have to go against her friends and her class," he said.

He was right, and Mrs. Aquino, a member of one of the country's

**Deep inequities remain
after the Marcos ouster.
Reform cannot wait; the
Marxist rebels will not.**

wealthiest clans, has been unwilling so far to alienate them.

In a country where at least two-thirds of the population lives in rural poverty, a land redistribution program would be the most visible demonstration that Mrs. Aquino is committed to a more economically just society. Yet, for more than a year, President Aquino has squandered her authority, moral and legal, to implement land reform.

At a minimum, she could have set an example by agreeing to turn over a small part of her family's 12,000-acre (4,900-hectare) farm to peasant workers. She has not even done that. Indeed, she once said that the farm workers there, who toil in the blister-

ing sun for a few dollars a day, were better off than a peasant who owned his own plot, a statement that startled American diplomats in Manila.

Mrs. Aquino's failure to root out corruption has also caused concern among many Filipinos. In a recent cover story, the Far Eastern Economic Review recounted charges of cronyism, nepotism and corruption in the Aquino administration. A disturbing article, it is instructive for those whose sharply critical views of Mr. Marcos have been replaced by a faithful embrace of Mrs. Aquino. Her personal probity may be beyond reproach, but she has not demanded the same high standards of others.

Illustrative of her lax approach is the case of Ernesto Maceda, once a Marcos operative. In the 1969 presidential election, he flew around the country in an air force plane distributing envelopes filled with pesos to mayors and local political captains.

Despite objections from her close advisers, Mrs. Aquino appointed Mr. Maceda to a cabinet position, dismissing him only when charges of corruption in his agency could no longer be ignored. But she then put Mr. Maceda on her slate of senatorial candidates, and he was expected to win a seat (though the official results will not be known for several days).

Mrs. Aquino is often compared favorably with President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina. But unlike Mr. Alfonsín, who has acted decisively to help restore democracy in his country, Mrs.

Aquino has not taken actions against military officers responsible for torture, killings and other human rights abuses during the Marcos years.

The February 1986 ouster of Mr. Marcos has been termed a "revolution." But it was not. It was an uprising that resulted in the defeat of a corrupt dictator but not in any alteration of the economic and political structure. A revolution in the Philippines still seems inevitable. It can be a peaceful, democratic one, or it can be a Communist one.

General Edward Lansdale, who led the counterinsurgency against the Huk in the 1950s, noted at the time that the Philippines had "a government of the privileged few, not of the people." In the mid-1960s, the CIA, in a secret national intelligence estimate, observed that the Philippines was beset by "land hunger in the countryside, unemployment in the cities, and a grinding poverty for the overwhelming majority of the people." Without a program to address "basic domestic socioeconomic problems," the agency stated, "nationalism and discontent are likely to lead themselves to leftist exploitation."

We have no evidence today that these warnings have been heeded, or that the lessons of Vietnam — that covert and military operations alone cannot defeat the Communists — have been learned.

The writer is author of a book about the Marcoses and the making of U.S. policy toward the Philippines. He contributed this to The New York Times.

They Knew But Simply Shrugged

By Flora Lewis

LYON — The special courtroom arranged in the grand foyer of Lyon's Palais de Justice for the trial of Klaus Barbie makes clear that this is no routine affair. The French say it will probably be the last big trial of a war criminal in the West, and many hope it will serve as a gripping history lesson for those too young to remember those who have forgotten and those who never wanted to know.

But the procedure is tedious and most faces are expressionless. Barbie himself listened attentively, for two days. He showed no sign of remorse, and then quit the trial arguing that he was an "illegal hostage" subject to a "lynch atmosphere." The haunting drama is not here.

It is in the absences of people who perished simply because of who they were, who their families were. The jury will judge Barbie on charges of crimes against humanity when he was an SS *Obersturmführer* during the Nazi occupation of Lyon.

There is no dock for those who did nothing, and no charges against them. But they are the ones who come to mind as the ballistics drones on. It is hard to realize now how much there was of nothing done, of passivity, which, as Michel Thomas says, was also a form of collaboration.

Michel Thomas was born in Poland and grew up in France, where he joined the Resistance during the occupation. He was caught and held for deportation, but he managed to escape. When the Americans came, he joined the U.S. Army, eventually becoming a citizen. Now he says he feels himself "totally American, constitutionally, for everything America stands for. If my country is wrong, I can get up and speak out."

Still, he thinks of the bits of paper that did not arrive and the people who departed, to death. Once, in the camp at Les Milles near Aix-en-Provence, he watched the night train with its cargo for the gas chambers. A few people ran alongside, waving a paper.

"The cattle cars were already sealed. But they had a note about a visa for a woman. They went from one car to another, and finally they found her. She was allowed out." Then the crowded train left, he says.

Hitler's plan, Mr. Thomas points out, was to rid Germany and then "his" conquered Europe of Jews. The Nazi phrase was *Judenrein*, literally, cleansed of Jews. But the Nazis found there was nowhere to send the people.

American officials and those from other countries still neutral, when they could be reached, kept saying: "You must wait until your number comes up on the quota. We can do nothing until it is your turn."

The British were very strict about how many might go to Palestine if they fled Germany authority. The Swiss and others were reluctant to admit people. There were only a few places and millions who needed refuge. "They were sacrificed on the altar of the quota," Mr. Thomas says.

So the Nazis turned to the "final solution." As Michel Thomas puts it, "Since they couldn't throw the people out normally, they threw them out by the smokestack."

It does not diminish the guilt of the murderers and the torturers that there was so little hospitable compassion in the rest of the world so much indifference. But it vastly diminished the number of survivors, of children who would be grandparents now, of who knows what kind of geniuses, human beings, good or bad.

There were no boat people, no refugee camps. To most, having been denied it is true that the details and the vast scope of barbarism were not widely known until Allied troops came upon the concentration and death camps late in the war.

A young woman, telephoning to a radio call-in show in Lyon the day Barbie's trial opened, said she opposed going over all that because of one old man in the dock. "Besides," she said, "what about all the people who didn't do anything to help? The International Red Cross visited the camps and they knew what was going on and they didn't care. What about them?"

That is nonsense. There were no Red Cross visits, no outside observers, no parades. In a way, it is encouraging that poster generations take it for granted that such help is made available in times of great distress. That was not so under the Third Reich.

But people did know about the deportations, the persecutions, the desperate search for refuge. Most knew, and shrugged. What, they said, could they do? One purpose of Barbie's trial is to keep memory alive so the crimes may never be allowed to happen again. It should also serve as a warning against the horror of doing nothing.

The New York Times

Will Gorbachev Disturb the Peace Of This Division?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — John Foster Dulles, who was later to become President Eisenhower's secretary of state, wrote in 1935 that "those whose lives fall in pleasant places contemplate with equanimity an indefinite continuation of their present state. Peace" means to them that they should be left undisturbed. It is those who seek change that are the disturbers of the peace.

Mikhail Gorbachev is a disturber of the peace and may soon make West Germany and the rest of the West anxious places. There are credible reports that the Soviet leader is about to make a proposal on the unification of Germany. There are also credible denials. The affirmers say that an initial move should be expected as early as Mr. Gorbachev's visit to East Berlin late this month.

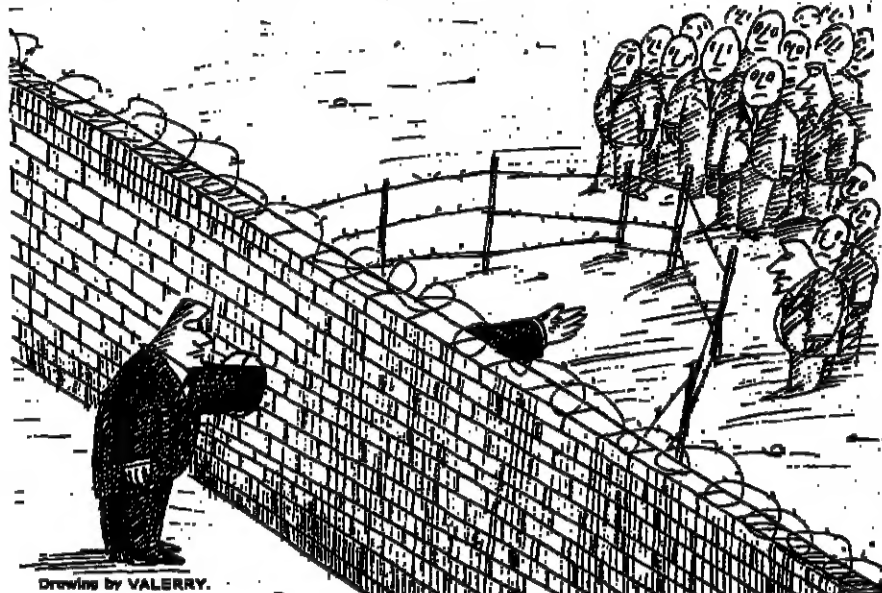
These reports already have had an impact on West German opinion, where the presumption is that he would offer unification at the price of Germany's "neutralization." This implies an end to NATO as it now exists.

If such an initiative should come from Moscow, the Western powers would have every reason to raise again the issues of Yalta and Europe's partition, as well as Germany's.

But the West is unprepared to do any such thing. For 30 years it has been all but impossible to get U.S. officials to address the possibility of radical political change in Europe. For them, the postwar order of a divided Germany in a divided Europe was immutable, even highly satisfactory, for just the reasons Mr. Dulles described.

Thus, almost anything Mr. Gorbachev does in this matter will make the most terrible trouble. That, for him, is one good reason for doing it. But it might be that he has better reasons. He may have counted the military and economic costs to Moscow of the existing NATO-Warsaw Pact confrontation and decided to reduce those costs by looking for a political settlement in Central Europe, which German unification implies. Possibly he has grasped the long-term risk to the Soviet Union that exists in Eastern Europe.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany says that nothing new has come from Moscow. But he says that the German question "remains open." Both the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democratic Party, Alfred Dregger, and



Drawing by VALERIE.

former Finance Minister Otto Lamberdorff, have said they expect a unification proposal. Reports from East Berlin, though, deny this. The suggestion has been made that it is a maneuver to undermine Mr. Gorbachev.

So it is quite conceivable that nothing will come of all this. The possibility that there is something in it must, however, be considered. It would not be unprecedented. The Soviet Union made proposals implying German unification in 1952 and 1953. Two years later, the Soviet Union withdrew from Austria, allowing the formation of a free, democratic, nonaligned government there. Germany, of course, is a major power, not a minor one like Austria.

If a proposal for German unification should be offered seriously, it will frighten people and provoke enormous controversy, above all in West Germany. Polls there indicate that 70 percent of the public favors unification and East-West nonalignment. That result was obtained when the poll question expressed an idle ambition. There is no reason to think it would stand up if Mr. Gorbachev confronted West Germans with the prospect of dizzying and destabilizing change, with modification or loss of Western guarantees and, presumably, a big change in Germany's relationship to the West European political and economic community.

Outside Germany, a unification proposal would provoke confused but negative responses. Mr. Gorbachev would be disturbing the Western

peace. But an unthinking negative reaction from the allies would make things worse inside Germany. It is hard to imagine a more irresponsible response from Washington and the West European capitals than simply to say "no." It would be worse than simply saying "yes."

Sooner or later foreign troops will be withdrawn from Germany. The questions are when, how, at what cost, and leaving behind what kind of Germany and Europe — stable or unstable. The risk for Moscow is to be left with an uncontrollable situation in Eastern Europe. Its opportunity is to establish a new security relationship between the Soviet Union and Europe that rests on consent and mutual interest rather than force and the suppression of East European independence.

The Western drift is toward unilateral U.S. force reductions, made for budget reasons amid scrutiny over burden-shifting and economic competition. This would weaken the West. The problem of Central Europe must be confronted, and Mr. Gorbachev may do us a favor by compelling us to face it. Relations in the Western alliance are getting worse, not better, and Eastern Europe is a remorselessly ticking time-bomb.

One would like to believe that even now serious people in Washington are thrashing out proposals on European troop withdrawal and political and security settlements — proposals to match or better what may come from the East. One prays; but one doubts, alas, that this is so.

International Herald Tribune
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Looking Anew at the World According to Jackson

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — When the Reverend Jesse Jackson broached the idea of a black running for president a bit over four years ago, he said, "The fundamental relationship between blacks and the Democratic Party must be renegotiated." His performance in the 1984 primaries brought controversy galore, but also credibility to his effort.

Recently, the National Journal said that as he approached his second campaign, Mr. Jackson was "looking for respect." But that was before Gary Hart withdrew his candidacy. Now Mr. Jackson is the only Democratic candidate hopeful with prior presidential campaign experience. He can claim the largest identifiable bloc of national support. Understandably, his aspirations are now much greater.

And journalists must now change the way they report him. Most, myself included, have spent considerable time

reporting his political tactics and his verbal pyrotechnics. We have focused on the questionable character of some of his supporters and the increasing racial, ethnic and economic diversity of some of his audiences.

But we have paid too little attention to what Mr. Jackson is saying. Voters evaluate the messenger and not just the message. But the content of what he is saying is obviously important to the political future of the United States. And his views have been summarized conveniently in a new book, "Straight From the Heart," a selection of speeches that he calls "a comprehensive, representative collection of my thoughts and ideas."

Given the heated emotions Mr. Jackson stirs when in full cry, it helps to read his speeches in cold type. This book makes it clear that Mr. Jackson

has a fully developed, internally consistent view of the world, rooted in a religious philosophy that underlies all his political views. "At the center of every political, economic, legal and social issue is the spiritual, moral and ethical dimension," he writes.

But the distinctive element in his politics and his view of foreign and domestic policy, derives from his historical perspective. For Mr. Jackson, it is clear, the crucial American experience was not the Revolution or the New Deal. It was slavery.

The crucial test of current values and policies, he asserts repeatedly, lies in dealing with the heritage of slavery: discrimination and racism. His Rainbow Coalition includes others who share the legacy of poverty and powerlessness, but the heart to slavery are at the coalition's heart.

Other Democrats may define their political base in regional, generational or philosophical terms. Only Mr. Jackson would say, as he did to the last Democratic convention, "my constituency is the damned, the disinherited, the disrespected and the despised." These are the descendants of slaves whom he sees among the economic losers in today's America.

The same viewpoint shapes his view of international policy. While most politicians see the world in terms of great-power relations, Mr. Jackson focuses on the struggle of nations emerging from colonialism and on peoples still denied self-determination.

Whether the issue is South Africa or corporate power, he urges a reversal of power: majority rule in South Africa and employee influence in the boardrooms. "We must look at every aspect of United States foreign and domestic policy that has favored the rich over the poor, the few over the many," he says. "As a nation, we must change direction."

Even though his "Ten Commandments for Excellence in Education"

Barbie's Other Work

The only thing missing from Ted Morgan's report, "U.S. Role in 1947-51: Helping Agent Escape" (May 11), was a description of what services Klaus Barbie gave to the U.S. Counter Intelligence Corps that were deemed so important. Other than saying he was responsible for "recruiting agents and conducting interrogations" — hopefully not using techniques he perfected in Lyon — there is no clue as to why he was considered so important.

Perhaps his work was so important that it must be kept classified, or, what seems more likely knowing how armies operate, he was part of a machine that did not accomplish much at all, but once the act of using him started, everybody tried to cover their own backsides by taking care of his.

JOSEPH D. POLICANO,
Paris.

Pesticide Propaganda

Regarding "In Defense of Pesticides" (Letters, May 3), the World Wildlife Fund's plant conservation program disagrees entirely. Rachel Carson was prophetic when she wrote "Silent Spring." The manufacturers attempted in vain to silence her by resorting to propaganda issues. The makers of agrochemical products have much to answer for.

J.R. McMAHILL,
Brienzwil, Switzerland.

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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A King Is Dead

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] The sudden death of King Frederick VIII of Denmark [on May 14] will be lamented outside of his own little kingdom by millions who admired the simplicity of his life. It will put many Courts in mourning. He was the brother of the Queen Dowager of England, the Dowager Empress of Russia and King George of Greece. The circumstances in which Frederick VIII died were distressing, but there had been a warning in the apocalyptic attack with which he was seized while walking near Copenhagen in January last. A sojourn on the French Riviera seemed to bring complete recovery, and it was while on his way homeward from Nice that he suffered the second, and fatal, attack while walking in the streets of Hamburg. His son, Crown Prince Christian, succeeds to the throne.

1937: Old-Age Pensions

NEW YORK — Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, today [May 15] told an audience composed of students at the Teachers College here that old-age pensions and relief were essential as long as some magic formula had not been found for the elimination of unemployment. "We have got to give old-age pensions and unemployment relief because we cannot eliminate unemployment under our system," he asserted. "It just does not make sense that in a country with riches like this one, one-third of the population should be ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed. I think it will take twenty years to see a decent living standard, with every child decently clothed and given a free education." Mr. Hopkins insisted that every cent of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's recommended \$1.5 billion would be needed for relief.

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Art Market's Second Big Bang

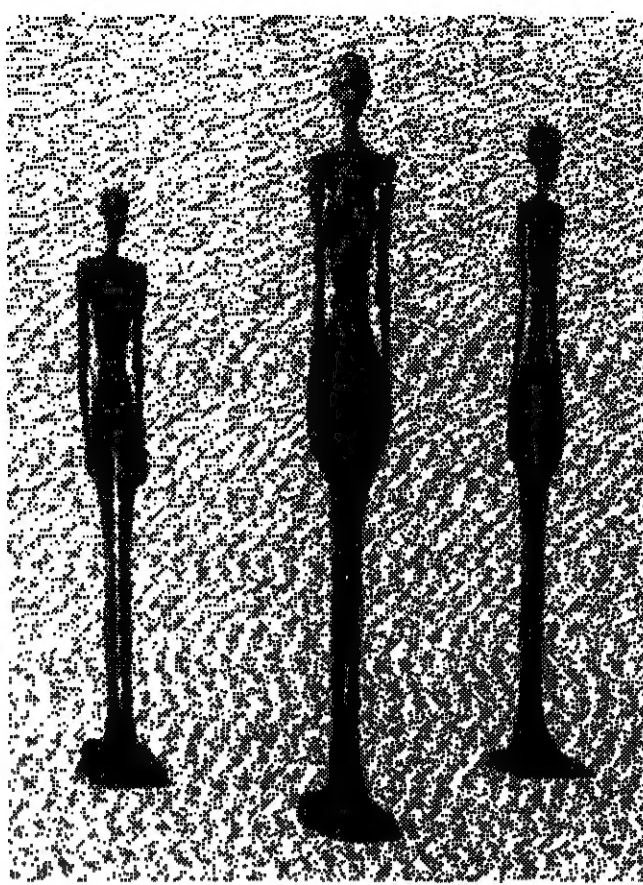
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — The sales of Impressionist and modern art here this week have given the full measure of the extraordinary transformation that the art market has been undergoing since the beginning of the year.

The big bang witnessed in New York in November, which continued in London in December, was not an isolated accident. The inflationary explosion has just repeated itself. Within three days, from Monday to Wednesday, Sotheby's

SOUREN MELIKIAN

and Christie's sold \$133.5 million worth of pictures and sculpture. The market has been stormed by new buyers whose increasing self-confidence coupled with a willingness to accept auction house catalogue descriptions and estimates at face value, is sending prices sky high. It is not infrequent for works of medium quality to double the estimates printed in the catalogues, even though these tend in effect to be close to the highest price that auction house experts hope the work will sell for.

There were some astonishing cases during the opening round at Sotheby's on Monday. An outdoor portrait, a clown's head, by Georges Rouault, sold as one of 14 works from the collection of the late Sam Spiegel, the Hollywood producer, surprised even the most solid professionals as it more than doubled its highest estimate. Even the Japanese bidder who deter-



Giacometti's bronze female figures, sold in New York.

minedly went up to \$930,000, looked aghast as he yielded to an anonymous \$950,000 — \$1,045,000 with the 10 percent premium.

Immediately after, a Cubist portrait of a clown, "Arlequin Assis," done by Juan Gris in 1923 nearly doubled its high estimate with greater justification. That was acquired for \$143,000 by a London dealer. Three minutes later came another inimitably high price, this time for a Chagall, "Landscape in Blue — Tree and Man," bought by a Japanese bidder for \$440,000, twice Sotheby's most optimistic expectation.

The last of Spiegel's 14 modern paintings again almost doubled the high estimate: Francis Bacon's "Pope No. 3," showing the bust of a pope seemingly floating over an almond-green high-backed seat, soared to \$962,500, a huge figure possibly reflecting a rebound effect

from Christie's record \$1.76 million set for Bacon last week.

Measured on that scale, the masterpiece in Spiegel's collection, a superb landscape by Paul Cézanne done around 1898-1900, was inexpensive at \$3.19 million. The sizeable picture, 25 1/2 by 21 1/4 inches (65 by 54 centimeters), illustrates the fully developed style of the Montagne Sainte-Victoire watercolor period, when the artist had given up his earlier Impressionist manner. The quarry emerging from clusters of trees is handled in a way that anticipates Cubism, with a prismatic perception of light. Not surprisingly, it was given a prominent place in the traveling exhibition of Cézanne's "late work" seen in New York, Houston and Paris in 1977-1978. This is a powerful selling argument these days. It may have helped the Cézanne to sell close to Sotheby's high estimate, but it was not enough to give it the push needed to sell in proportion with the more obvious and frequently backed works that appeared to be the order of the day.

In the hour that followed, intermittent explosions of enthusiasm greeted the most beautiful pictures. It started from the beginning with a still life of roses in a vase that is only just saved from being an academic exercise by Fantin-Latour's skill. The quality of his delicate brushwork has suffered from the savage cleaning and varnishing techniques favored by the U.S. trade, which have severely damaged countless paintings. An unconditional admirer of the French master optimistically paid \$385,000 for the roses, doubling Sotheby's high estimate.

Flowers were sought after that evening. Only minutes later a representation of a porcelain bowl filled with fluffy flowers climbed to \$852,000, close to twice Sotheby's middle estimate. Not even Renoir's fame accounts for this outburst.

There were greater surprises. Gauguin's snowy landscape, done in 1883 when he was little more than a young follower of Impressionism, is the last picture one would expect connoisseurs to go wild about. It tripled Sotheby's high estimate at \$2.09 million. Another work in picture-postcard style, Monet's "Pont dans le Jardin de Monet," dated 1900, had an inflammatory effect. This may have had something to do with the faintly far Eastern whiff given by an arched wooden bridge over a pond. It was also helped by the palette in mauish pink, acid yellow and turquoise green favored by the artist in his earlier and more inspired days. But \$2.86 million, well above Sotheby's high estimate, is a totally unexpected price for a landscape that was sold at auction as recently as December 1984, when it realized £1,056,000 (the equivalent of \$1,256,000 at the time).

Just as Gauguin's name propelled his landscape to unwarranted heights, so did Picasso's have a magical effect on a still life of flowers in a vase. Dated 1901, it is handled in a Post-Impressionist manner. At \$2.14 million, the vendor has every reason to congratulate himself. Trade rumor has it that Sotheby's paid less than half that only a few months ago.

In such a context, rarities carrying famous signatures could only be expected to do brilliantly. The portrait of Eugenia Primavesi painted by Gustav Klimt in 1912-14 established a new record at \$3.85 million. The face done in purely academic style forms a disconcerting contrast with the bold, almost abstract handling of the standing figure and the background. The picture was sold by the sister's daughter, whose portrait, also by Klimt, hangs in the Metropolitan Museum. The proceeds are to go to a children's hospital.

As the daughter, Milla Primavesi, now in her 80s, slowly walked through the crowds that thronged Sotheby's rooms the day before the sale, with the graceful, elegant dignity of the Vienna of yore, she recalled how Klimt had come to their country house in Moravia (now in Czechoslovakia). There were endless sittings, and at least 30 or 40 preliminary studies in pencil and watercolor. Klimt kept reworking the portrait. In the end her father, Otto Primavesi, had to go to Klimt's studio and take the canvas from the artist before the paint had even dried.

"It was such a different world, you know," she said. "It was not the money that mattered first. It was who you were."

On Tuesday at Christie's money mattered more than ever. The modern paintings and sculptures acquired by Baron Lambert to give the headquarters of the Banque Lambert a rarified appearance did



Portrait of Eugenia Primavesi by Gustav Klimt.

even better than his collection of contemporary art a week earlier.

Three large standing figures by Alberto Giacometti never seen at auction before doubled their estimates in a crescendo of prices all topping the previous record. "Grande Femme Debout III," a spindly figure 92 1/2 inches (235 centimeters) high, cast in 1960 in an edition of six, soared to \$2.53 million. "Grande Femme Debout I" to \$3.08 million and "Grande Femme Debout II" to \$3.63 million.

As in Sotheby's sale, extraordinary prices were paid for secondary or third-rate pictures. Renoir's bowl of flowers of the late 1890s was inordinately expensive at \$407,000, nearly twice the high estimate. But so were Sisley's hastily sketched landscape "La Croix-

Blanche à Saint-Mammes" at \$638,000, Monet's confused view of a French village under snow, "L'Avant-Croix, l'Hiver" at \$726,000 or van Dongen's café society portrait of a "Lady With a Siamese Cat," bought by a Japanese collector for \$495,000.

The feverish buying, the huge sums involved, at times smacked of roulette rather than the market as it used to be. There seemed to be a lot of spending for spending's sake. Some dealers say the phenomenon is here to stay. Buying art is now more than a status symbol. It has become a social habit, according to experienced observers like Daniel Malingue who oscillate between Paris, London and New York.

Milla Primavesi was right. This is a different world.

Picturing a Day in Russia

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In one of the most camera-shy countries in the world, 100 international photographers have spent the week setting up tripods and polishing zoom lenses to prepare for the pursuit of a subject so vast that it takes nine hours to cross by plane: One day — Friday — in the life of the Soviet Union.

In a country that spans 11 time zones, the task of capturing the beginning and end of one day was a challenge. It had one photographer staked out to snap the sun rising in the easternmost part of the U.S.S.R. on the Bering Sea, while another was poised to catch it setting 5,000 miles (8,000 kilometers) away in Kaliningrad, on the Baltic coast. The biggest feat, however, is photographing the vast stretch in between, encompassing a sixth of the world's land surface. The reason: A third of it is off-limits to foreigners, even without cameras. And in the other two thirds, photographing many things from military officers to ordinary bridges, airports and train stations is considered a violation of state security.

The project has attracted the participation of such luminaries as Eddie Adams, winner of the Pulitzer Prize; Frank Johnston, three-time winner of the White House News Photographers' Photographer of the Year Award; and David Kennedy, a renowned Time magazine photographer. The Soviet Union approved the project last year, lifting many of the restrictions ordinarily imposed on photographers. American photographers will be peering through lenses in areas otherwise closed to them, such as Birobidzhan, the tiny Jewish autonomous republic in the Soviet Far East, and Star City, the exclusive school near Moscow where young Soviet cosmonauts are trained.

The photographers were whittled down from 500 applicants to 50 from the United States, Japan, Britain and other Western countries and 50 from the Soviet bloc.

Many of the choice assignments went to the Soviet Union's best-known photographers. Yuri Abramochkin, for instance, will have two hours to shoot Mikhail Gorbachev.

But some unprecedented photo opportunities have gone to Americans, too. Adams will spend a day shooting inside a Moscow prison, the first American allowed to do so in memory.

The project is one in a series that has included days in the lives of the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and Hawaii. Like the others, it will result in a book, to be published in November by the New York-based Collins Publishers.

Avant-Gardists Ruffle Vienna

By John Rockwell
 New York Times Service

THE big news in Vienna this season — culturally speaking, that is — has been the takeover of the Burgtheater by West German avant-gardists. Traditionalists are shaking their heads in dismay, but the theaters — the Burgtheater itself and the separate Akademie-theater, under the same company's auspices — are full, and the press response has been enthusiastic.

The Burgtheater counts as the most distinguished in the German-speaking world, but it had fallen on, if not hard, then at least too comfortably soft times, with productions and repertory deemed sadly conservative by innovators.

In recent years the most prestigious German-language theater has come from a director named Claus Peymann and his team of directors, scholarly *Dramaturgen* and actors in Bochum, West Germany. The solution of the mayor of Vienna, Helmut Zilk: Import not just Peymann but his key team members, as well.

Their arrival ruffled some feathers, especially when Peymann slighted established Burgtheater actors, cut prices, stripped privileges from the grumpy conservative subscription audience and set about attempting to reform crippling union restrictions backstage. At first, he contented himself with importing his best productions from Bochum, most notably his staging of "Die Hermannschlacht" by Heinrich von Kleist. But everyone was awaiting his first new production for Vienna, "Richard III."

The result has been greeted as a triumph by the German and Austrian press. Gert Voss, one of the Bochum actors, creates a marvelous Richard, perhaps characteristically Germanic-Expressionist (Richard as Dr. Strangelove) but astoundingly powerful.

For Peymann — and for Shakespeare — "Richard III" is about death. Karl-Ernst Herrmann's naked stage slopes down to a central station, from which an evil snake pours forth (it almost seems to reek of death, although actually there is no odor). Vultures circle in the air, and dogs bark in the distance.

The effects are spare but powerful: a child's kite tosses helplessly in the wind; appears thunder down from on high and sticks in the ground. Peymann doesn't overwhelm his actors with gratuitous scenic devices. But his presence remains the controlling force in this production.

The avant-garde novelty in the Burgtheater season is "Ovid's Metamorphoses or the Movement From the Boreas into the Middle and Back Again." It was conceived, directed and designed by Achim Freyer, with music by Dieter Schuebel and dramaturgical assistance by Urs Troller.

Freyer, who is also a painter, is best known for his stagings of Philip Glass' "Salvatore" and "Akabata" in Stuttgart, but he has also directed and designed works as diverse as Mozart's "Zauberflöte" for Hamburg, Weber's "Freischütz" for Stuttgart and Handel's "Messiah" for West Berlin.

His new work has many beautiful moments, but struck me as still ed and self-consciously art-histori-

cal. It consists of an unbroken, 150-minute (the minutes are counted off by an amplified speaker) tabular vivand of Dali, de Chirico and other Surrealists. Dialogue is limited and elliptical, only vaguely linked to Ovid. What counts are the images, but they seem too leaden to matter much. There were many disgruntled walkouts, derisive cries of "Schweigen!" and laments about the low estate to which the Burgtheater has fallen. But the theater was sold out and a healthy portion of young people stayed to cheer.

Freyer's play was like a performance-art version of the most popular museum exhibition in Vienna this spring, "The Magic of Medusa" at the Kunsthistorisches.

This sweeping survey of European Mannerism from the Middle Ages to the present embraces too much; it seems an assemblage of anything weird the curators could get their hands on. But there are indeed all manner of extremely bizarre items to divert a visitor, from Arcimboldo's fruit and vegetable faces to grotesque armor to sculpted snakes and reptiles to contemporary avant-garde eccentricities.

Like a similar Arcimboldo show in Venice, this seems to have the didactic intention of proving that modernist and post-modernist weirdness has plenty of precedents in predominantly representational times. But in the short run, the show seems to be providing plenty of slightly eerie pleasure to hordes of museumgoers.

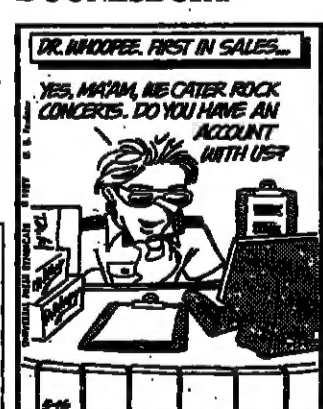
The hit new production at the Vienna State Opera this season has been Dvorak's "Rusalka," a slight reworking of the Otto Schenk / Günther Schneider-Siemssen staging first seen a few years ago in Munich. Like their Metropolitan Opera "Tannhäuser" and "Ring des Nibelungen," this "Rusalka" is an attempt to revert to the production styles of the past augmented by illusionistic techniques of the present. Rusalka's watery home shimmer in the moonlight, her prince's castle glows with vermillion, and at the end, Rusalka as Will-o'-the-Wisp seems to rise from and glide across the lake.

Vienna's cast was a strong one. The star was the Czech soprano Gabriela Benackova. Supporting her were Peter Dvornik, Eva Randova and Yevgeny Nesterenko, all conducted with warmth and understanding by Vladav Neumann.

Mahler's Symphony No. 3 was first heard in 1902, one year after the premiere of "Rusalka." Its performance by the Vienna Philharmonic in the Musikverein let one check in on the wanderings of the Viennese-trained Zubin Mehta, in the midst of his year's sabbatical from the New York Philharmonic.

Mehta has never seemed an entirely persuasive Mahlerian; he's too deliberately calculating for that. But his work was conscientious, and the orchestra sounded glorious. The Musikverein hall is long, narrow, intimate and decorated with all manner of busts, frescoes and organ pipes, all of which diffuse the sound in helpful ways. Whatever the cause, the acoustical effect is overwhelming.

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The company is registered on the Second Market of the Paris Stock Exchange. For 1987, CAP GEMINI SOGETI is budgeting for consolidated revenues of F.Fr. 3.6 billion (+ 24%) — distributed among the United States (CGA), Europe and France. CAP GEMINI SOGETI's leadership is acknowledged in advanced software technologies such as: videotex, artificial intelligence, the smart card, software engineering, conversions, information systems building, etc.

CSX CORPORATION

CSX Corporation is much more than a railroad, it's now a full service transportation company offering One-Stop Shipping (SM) by rail, barge, truck and container ship. Early this year, the company's purchase of Sea-Land Corporation won approval, which means that CSX service now circles the globe. With nearly \$13 billion in assets, CSX also operates business groups in energy, properties and technology, adding diversified strength to its principal transportation group.

AMERICAN EXPRESS

American Express' earnings achieved a first by exceeding \$1 billion in 1986. Each of its operating units posted record earnings and contributed to an overall 20 percent return on average equity from continuing operations, compared with 16 percent in 1985. Its businesses include the charge card, Travelers Cheque, travel, data processing, international banking, brokerage, investment banking, personal financial planning, life insurance and asset management industries.

BP

The British Petroleum Company plc is the parent company of one of the world's largest international oil and natural resources groups.

In 1986, despite dramatic fluctuations in the price of oil, BP made solid progress to record pre-tax profits of £1,779 million on a replacement cost basis. This result owes much to the speed and flexibility with which the group was able to react to the new environment of lower oil prices. The events of 1986 have highlighted the better balance between the group's upstream extractive interests and its downstream customer-orientated businesses and place it in a strong position to meet the challenges of 1987 and beyond.

About the McDonald's System

The McDonald's System is the largest foodservice organization in the world. The Company, franchisees and affiliates operated more than 9,500 McDonald's restaurants, each serving a limited menu of high-quality food, which is a part of a well-balanced diet. These restaurants are located in 46 countries around the world. The System has pioneered quality food specifications, equipment technology, marketing programs and operational standards that are now the standards of the industry throughout the world.

McDonald's motto of Q.S.C. & V. translates into Quality food products; fast, friendly Service; restaurants known for Cleanliness; and a menu which provides Value. Q.S.C. & V. ... McDonald's promise to customers every day around the world.

Gulf+Western Inc.

Gulf+Western, continuing to reflect the positive results of an extensive restructuring that began in 1983, increased its earnings from continuing operations 51% in the fiscal year ended October 31, 1986, and expects to maintain its earnings growth in fiscal 1987. As a result, the company raised the quarterly cash dividend on its common stock 33% to 30 cents per share, effective April 1. The company's operations are focused in Financial Services (Associates Corporation of North America), Publishing and Information Services (Simon & Schuster, including Prentice Hall and Pocket Books), and Entertainment (Paramount Pictures, Madison Square Garden, and theatre circuits in the United States and Canada).

MASCO CORPORATION

"A Unique Consumer Products Growth Company"

MASCO CORPORATION, a UNIQUE GROWTH COMPANY with leadership market positions, has reported 30 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF EARNINGS INCREASES. Sales and earnings during this period have increased at average annual compound rates of approximately 20 percent. Masco manufactures Building and Home Improvement Products and Home Furnishings and Other Specialty Consumer Products. Send for our 1986 Annual Report to learn why, we believe, Masco's earnings will continue to grow at an average annual rate of 15 to 20 percent annually over the next five years, with our sales in 1991 approaching or exceeding \$3 billion.

MASCO INDUSTRIES

"A Unique Industrial Growth Company"

Masco Industries is a technology-based company whose primary corporate objective is to enhance shareholder value by maximizing long-term growth in earnings per share through the manufacture and sale of leadership industrial products. As we strive to accomplish our objective of increasing earnings per common share over the next five years, on average, at least 20-25 percent annually, we believe we will demonstrate that we are a unique industrial growth company. Masco Industries manufactures custom engineered and specialty products for commercial and industrial customers.

Nationale-Nederlanden

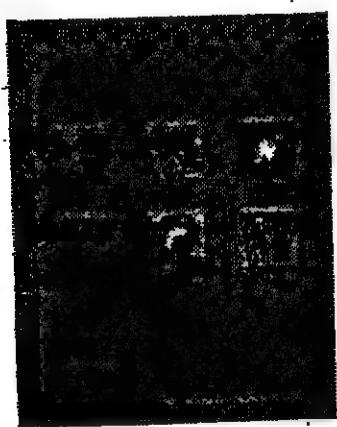
Nationale-Nederlanden, with 23,000 employees in 20 countries, is the tenth largest publicly owned insurance company in the world, the twelfth largest in terms of assets.



In its home market, the Netherlands, it is the largest Dutch insurer and the fourth largest enterprise in the country. The Nationale-Nederlanden Group's combined revenue amounted to U.S. \$7.9 billion in 1986. Of this income, life business represented 34%, non-life 28%, professional reinsurance 7% and investments and other insurance-related activities 31%. In 1986 net assets grew from U.S. \$3.1 billion to U.S. \$3.4 billion.

NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION

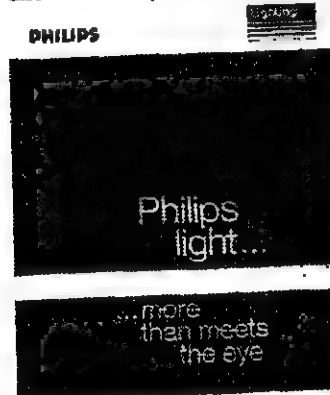
NOVA is a major Canadian shareholder-owned energy company headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The Company was formed in 1954 to build, own and operate a province-wide natural gas transportation system. The business base has expanded to include energy-related investments and today NOVA operates as an international organization with most of its activities tied to the world marketplace.



Current areas of activity include gas transportation and marketing, petroleum, petrochemicals, manufacturing, consulting and research. The NOVA group of companies employ about 7,100 people. NOVA's common and preferred shares trade on the Toronto, Montreal and Alberta stock exchanges.

PHILIPS LIGHT MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

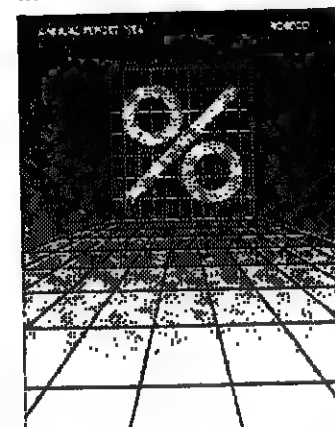
Philips Lighting has published a full-colour 28 page brochure. Entitled "Philips light-more than meets the eye", the brochure offers interesting information not only on the company itself but also and more particularly on its technical expertise.



With the emphasis on the application of lighting, the document contains relevant sections on public and security lighting, sports, hotel health, domestic, office, shipping and aviation, industrial and shop lighting etc. These sections are nicely illustrated with recent projects such as the Raffles City complex, Singapore and the floodlighting of the Eiffel Tower. The brochure is available on a complimentary basis from Philips International B.V., Marketing Communications Lighting Division.

ROBECO

Robeco is a Dutch-based equity fund with a \$5.4 billion global blue-chip portfolio providing income as well as capital appreciation. Total performance in 1986 in \$ was 43.8%. Its average annual performance over the last 5 years of 24.4% gives it a ranking in the top 10 of Lipper's non-US global equity funds. Management cost in 1986 was uniquely low 0.19% of asset value. The Robeco Geneva Account is a perfectly simple, low-cost way of acquiring and holding Robeco shares.

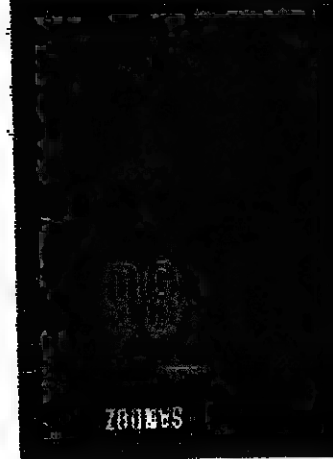


SAAB-SCANIA

The Saab-Scania Group manufactures automotive and aerospace products: passenger cars, trucks and buses, commercial and military aircraft, missiles and satellites. The Group also develops other advanced products in the fields of electronics; optics; sensors image processing and energy technology. We employ 49,000 people in locations in Sweden and in 30 other countries. In 1986 the Group sales were SEK 35 billion with a profit of SEK 3.3 billion. The pre-tax return on total assets was 13.8%, solvency (equity/asset ratio) was 51%. Investments in fixed assets and R&D amounted to MSEK 5,000, equivalent to 14.3% of sales. For a copy of the Annual Report 1986, please write to: Saab-Scania AB, Corporate Communications and Public Affairs, S-581 88 Linköping Sweden.

SANDOZ

Sandoz celebrated its 100-year anniversary in 1986 with record earnings of S.Fr. 8,361 million. The group is a major manufacturer of chemicals, crop protection products, seeds and nutrition products.



Headquartered in Switzerland, Sandoz is well-diversified geographically with subsidiaries and affiliates located in over 40 countries. Sandoz spent S.Fr. 746 million on Research & Development in 1986, of which 71% was in the pharmaceutical area. The company enjoys a strong financial condition, with year-end 1986 liquid asset accounting for 25% of total assets.

SEB Group

The SEB Group is the leading manufacturer in France and Europe of small domestic appliances and household goods. It is also the number one producer worldwide of non-stick cookware and bakeware, pressure cookers, electric fryers, and a world leader for steam irons, grills and toasters. It has well recognized brand names such as CALOR, SEB and TEFAL in France and TEFAL in foreign markets. The SEB Group has a clearly defined strategy: concentration on key products, internationalization and innovation. Consolidated world sales for 1986 amounted to 3,465 MFF (up 7% over 1985) of which over 50% was in France. Net income was up 57% to 110 MFF.



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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips on U.S. Economic Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Inflation fears pushed the dollar mostly lower in New York on Friday despite rumors that the U.S. discount rate would be raised.

The prices of gold and silver, a refuge for investors worried about inflation's eroding the value of their money, were up sharply.

In New York, the dollar's only gain came against the yen. It closed at 139.55 yen, up from 139.15 on Thursday.

The dollar closed at 1.7770 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7810 Thursday; at 1.4618 Swiss francs, down from 1.4630; and at 5.9425 French francs, down from 5.9485. It was unchanged against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6805.

Republic National Bank in New York closed cash gold at \$474.75 an ounce Friday, up from \$464 Thursday. Silver soared to \$9.425 an ounce from \$8.785 on the cash market.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.7770	↓
Swiss franc	1.4618	↓
French franc	5.9425	↓
British pound	1.6805	0

Source: Reuters

The spark for the rise in precious metals was a government report on Friday that the producer price index for April was up 0.7 percent.

"The inflation figure, along with rumors of a hike in the discount rate, sparked new buying in all precious metals," a trader for Republic said.

Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said the market had been cautious about selling the dollar after news

of the producer price report on the theory that emerging inflation would prompt the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates.

But the Fed supplied reserves to the banking system at midday, dampening hopes for a discount rate hike on Friday, he said.

In London, the dollar fell to 1.7790 DM from 1.7860 DM on Thursday, after trading in a narrow range. While falling against other currencies of continental European nations, the U.S. currency edged up to 139.70 yen from 139.45.

The pound was relatively stable against the dollar, finishing at \$1.6780 from \$1.6785.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower in Frankfurt at 1.7829 DM from 1.7959 on Thursday, and in Paris at 5.9555 francs from 5.9810.

(UPI, Reuters)

Seoul Currency

Hits 3-Year High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The South Korean won climbed to a three-year high against the U.S. dollar Friday as the country's central bank marked the U.S. currency down to 829.40 won from 831.20 a day earlier.

The central bank said the won had risen 3.7 percent since the beginning of the year. In 1986, the won rose 3.2 percent against the dollar.

Meanwhile, the Taiwan dollar rose 7 Taiwan cents against the U.S. dollar to end at 32.32. Dealers said exporters sold U.S. dollars after predictions that Taiwan's unit would keep rising because of the growing trade surplus with the United States.

(AFP, Reuters)

Hong Kong Discovers Dark Side of Its Link to U.S. Dollar

Reuters

HONG KONG — Ever since fears over Hong Kong's future in Chinese hands sent its currency plummeting to a record low on "Black Saturday" in 1983, this British colony's dollar has been pegged to the U.S. currency.

Now, however, economists and businessmen say the link may be doing more harm than good, because the steep slide in the U.S. dollar over the past two years has increased inflationary pressure in the local economy.

But analysts do not expect to see an imminent change in the pegged rate of 7.80 Hong Kong dollars to \$1, nor do they expect the link to be scrapped altogether.

Although Hong Kong had an \$8.1 billion trade surplus with the United States last year, Washington has not been pressing for a revaluation, mainly because of the colony's open-market policies.

Instead, the United States has directed the revaluation pressure at Taiwan and South Korea, whose large trade surpluses reflect both competitive currency rates and the protection of their domestic industries against imports.

Hong Kong's monetary authorities say the connection will stay.

"I see no reason why the link should not remain until 1997 or even beyond that time," the colony's financial secretary, Piers Jacobs, said recently.

But economists said they do not believe the government will be able to maintain the link until the British colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

The U.S. dollar fell more than 20 percent against the yen and Deutsche mark in 1982. It has lost another 7 percent against the mark and 13 percent against the yen this

year, dragging Hong Kong's currency down with it.

This shift has boosted exports to Europe and Japan by making local goods more competitive in price, but it has also pumped up inflation with a steep rise in import prices, economists said.

Ultimately, this could produce a rise in interest rates and an economic slowdown.

Businessmen said they are already feeling the impact of rising import costs, particularly from Japan, a major supplier of components.

The government forecasts that consumer prices will climb by 5.5 percent this year, double the 1982 rise.

But some economists estimated that consumer prices could rise 7 percent by the end of the year.

"Inflation may become a major concern in the second half," said a report by a securities firm, Chin Tung Research International Ltd. Higher inflation "could become a compelling argument for a currency realignment," said Barry Yates, of brokerage house House Govett.

But he added, "There is no real justification for tying the exchange rate of a vibrant economy with strong fundamentals, like Hong Kong, to that of the United States, with its imbalanced and fragile economy."

Most economists said they do not expect Hong Kong to let the currency float freely on foreign currency markets.

"But they might look to a link to a basket of currencies," said Mr. Yates, which would limit the impact from swings in any one currency.

The fears that triggered the 1983

currency plunge have eased ever since China and Britain signed a 1984 accord returning Hong Kong to Chinese rule but allowing the colony to retain its capitalist system for another 50 years.

But many people are opposed to changing the peg because of its major role in restoring confidence, especially after "Black Saturday" on Sept. 24, 1983, when the currency plunged 10 percent to a record low of 9.55 to the U.S. dollar.

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Technical Factors Blamed for High Rate on Federal Funds

Reuters

NEW YORK — New U.S. banking figures show that the federal funds rate remains stubbornly high because of technical factors and not as a result of a further tightening of monetary policy, according to some economists.

They said the Federal Reserve Board had battled in vain all week to offset a drain of bank reserves caused by a persistently high level of Treasury balances at the Fed.

Although it added reserves every day of the banking week ended Wednesday, the Fed was unable to get the fed funds average below 6.75 percent. But, once the pressures abate, the rate is expected to settle near 6.625 percent. The fed funds rate is the rate paid on trading in commercial bank reserves held at the central bank.

"The Fed continued to have problems with the Treasury balances," Anthony Karydakis of Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. said.

"They don't seem to be coming down at the pace we expected, and that's why we're getting a high funds rate that is not indicative of the Fed's intentions."

Treasury balances at the Fed bulged last month because of strong tax revenues and have remained unusually high, despite early-month social security payments.

They fell only \$1.84 billion a day on average last week, to \$21.01 billion, and actually rose Wednesday to \$19.91 billion from \$19.46 billion on Tuesday.

"It must have come as a huge surprise to the Fed how slowly the balances are coming down," said Dana Johnson of First Chicago Corp. He said fed funds ought to stabilize between 6.5 and 6.625 percent.

Mr. Karydakis said he expected the center of gravity for fed funds would prove to be about 6.5 percent or slightly higher, once the Treas-

ury's balances fall to more usual levels of about \$3 billion.

While the dollar is likely to be the main determinant of Fed policy in the weeks ahead, the central bank may find that it has a bit more leeway, thanks to moderate money supply growth, economists said.

The fed reported that M-2, its main measure of money supply, and M-3 both expanded more slowly than economists had expected in April. M-2 measures cash and checking accounts, savings accounts and bank money-market accounts. M-3 adds some time deposits and wider financial obligations.

M-2 rose by \$13.9 billion in April, a growth rate of 5.9 percent, and M-3 by \$16.9 billion, a 5.8 percent rate.

Both are below the lower end of the Fed's 1987 target ranges, and economists said growth in May also looks as though it will be slow.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4:00 P.M. New York time

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CLOSING

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An Intellectual Of the Violin

By Bernard Holland
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — Standing in his pitifully furnished Manhattan apartment, Gidon Kremer, who has changed his mind, the man Herbert von Karajan called "the greatest violinist in the world" was exhausted from his concert 13 hours before and still jet-lagged from a trans-Atlantic flight four days earlier. There were 10 days ahead in which he planned to rest before a new round of concerts, but on the spur of the moment he was flying back to Europe that afternoon "to be with friends."

Going home? Gidon Kremer has no home. There is a studio in Lucerne, Switzerland, apartments in New York and Paris, parents in Heidelberg, West Germany, and a Soviet passport. He is rarely in any of these places more than two weeks at a time. When one compares his life to the legend of the Flying Dutchman — the phantom ship doomed never to have its own safe harbor — Gidon Kremer smiles with a practiced sadness.

He is a man of medium height, slightly stooped in the way we imagine Paganini might have been. But where the great Italian wizard of the violin radiated sinister ugliness, Kremer's homeliness is more appealing, more vulnerable.

For Kremer the Karajan endorsement is as much burden as blessing, yet no one questions the power of his playing to provoke admiration or just plain provoke. Kremer's restless and inquisitive energies — plus a certain perversity in the face of accepted traditions — have given him the dubious description of "intellectual musician." What really characterizes his style, however, is the fierce concentration he can bring to music — one in which glances and personal affairs become secondary. Not since Glenn Gould has iconoclasm been received with such enthusiasm by a musical public.

Since moving to the West in 1980, Kremer has taken to the road, lighting everywhere, belonging no place. At the moment, it is New York again: four solo appearances with the New York Philharmonic as well as chamber music at the Metropolitan Museum Monday. In Kremer's wake are hundreds of friends and colleagues, two ex-wives, a daughter in Russia and a recently failed long-term love affair. He is described by those near him as a man tortured by his discipline, deeply sacrificing approach to his art

and by a mind incapable of repose. On the night before a recent interview, the Lockenhaus Festival he founded six years ago in Austria, played two oboes at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One was by Sofia Gubaidulina, who, with Alfred Schnittke and Arvo Pärt, is among the Soviet composers he now champions in the West; the other piece was Schubert's great work for strings and winds. The Gubaidulina piece enjoys the kind of attentive virtuosity new music is not of ten granted; but the Schubert — a paradox to begin with — becomes even more so. It presents a genial face to those who do not know it, appearing at first a relaxed private entertainment, but hiding another, much darker world that Schubert less us glimpse through drastic key changes and sudden turns of melody. These flashes are mysterious, mystical, at times frightening.

The Lockenhaus players, with Kremer at their head, create yet a third world of this piece — one that tells us much about his questioning, occasionally confrontational, approach to traditional music. The Oboe becomes something tense and driven. Indeed, the natural "outer" expressiveness is squeezed away. "You get the feeling he's trying to demonstrate the rhythmic structure of the piece through accents," says the violinist Daniel Phillips, who has played a lot of chamber music with Kremer. "It's brilliant, but there's no charm. It's as if he wants to make a point at the expense of the whole piece."

Kremer's playing is the antithesis, if not the refutation, of his contemporaries on the instrument. Shlomo Mintz, for one, is the picture of beauty, a study in rich full tone and Romantic effusion. Kremer says that he finds the Romantic style "too forced" to him; indeed, his recording of the Brahms Concerto is one of his most moving. He is trained, moreover, in the so-called Russian school, which centers its huge sound and power on Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky and Shostakovich and tends to treat Mozart, Beethoven and Mendelssohn in almost identical terms. The cellist Yo-Yo Ma tends to believe Kremer's steady, insistent treatment of the violin to be a calculated thing: "You get the feeling he's consciously eschewing the very sound most of his colleagues are striving for," he says. Kremer, 40, was born in Riga, Latvia,



Violinist Kremer: "My playing is a kind of transmitter."

to a family that counts violin playing as almost a genetic property. Both mother and father played in the Latvian State Radio Orchestra. His mother's father, Karl Brückner, was a virtuoso in Sweden and Germany who came to Riga to teach and remained. Kremer's distance from the so-called Soviet school of playing lies initially in his family. "I grow from a German-Swedish-Jewish tradition," he says. "I have my experience of Russia, but no Russian roots."

Kremer's paradoxical personality — his mix of loyalty and alienation, modesty and self-assurance — began in childhood. "It is good for a child to have a choice," says Kremer. "I did not have one. My parents' dreams were invested in me. Yet I was not from this tradition. I was a child of the future. I was a violinist — that I found my escape. The violin, I eventually discovered, gave me my own voice, which in any other form would not have been listened to. Today my mother says to me, 'Why are you unhappy? Look what you have achieved.' She does not understand that it is her ambitions I have fulfilled."

When Kremer moved to the Moscow Conservatory, the pressures moved with him. "In Moscow I had to fight for my place on the concert stage. I did what I was asked to — repertoire, playing in tune, securely, preparing for concerts and competitions. There was tension and de-

spair — so many things in my way, but I learned to survive."

After winning the Tchaikovsky Competition in 1970, Kremer began his concert ventures in Western Europe, which were at first brief and tightly timed by Soviet authorities, then gradually loosened and expanded after 1974. He made his New York debut in 1977 in a program that breathed the fresh air of Stravinsky, Bach, Schnittke and Charles Ives. The same year he and his second wife, Elena, a pianist, applied for a two-year residency in the West. Almost simultaneously his parents left the Soviet Union and settled in West Germany. Kremer today finds himself in a curious political situation. He retains his Soviet citizenship and can travel there, but he has not performed in his country of birth for seven years.

Kremer has managed to extract the benefits of his Russian training and his brutal emphasis on technical infallibility without letting them dominate his playing. "Soviet instrumentalists are trained to succeed in competitions," says Andreas Schiff, the Hungarian pianist, who, behind three young Soviets, took fourth prize in the Tchaikovsky contest of 1974. "They don't know much about the Viennese classics, however, or Bach or chamber music. When Gidon got to the West, there was an incredible amount of new information, and he's interested in all of it. He comes to a city like New York or London, and he immediately knows what play to see, what rock group is playing, the best movies."

Kremer's transition from the restrictions of the East to the vast freedom of the West have simply transferred his disillusionments with musical life to another place. He is equally suspicious of managements and record companies, though he recently signed his first exclusive recording contract, with Deutsche Grammophon. "I don't like being sold like a piece of furniture," he likes to say. Despite his protestations, Kremer has made himself into just the commodity he claims to abhor. He has high-powered representatives and plays by his own count about 100 times a year — a very heavy schedule. He claims to have no record, but has made more than 50.

Kremer finds the commercialization of American concert life particularly "abominable," to use his term. But he acknowledges the ambiguity of his career. "I don't enjoy the travel," he says. "I have never liked making records, which is suffering of the first magnitude. I feel alienated from them when they are finished. But these are the ways I pay tribute to my profession, to be loyal to it. It is also a matter of communication. My playing is a kind of transmitter, a way for my inner world to get in touch with the world out there."

PEOPLE Prince's Quest for Peace

The British press and public are not quite sure what to make of the quest for inner peace that Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, has been pursuing of late. Buckingham Palace confirmed Friday that the 38-year-old prince had spent three days this week on the windswept island of Barmen in the Outer Hebrides, off Scotland. On Monday, he stepped ashore with only one bodyguard to the surprise of the island's 120 inhabitants. Several of the islanders, interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corp., spoke of their delight over the prince's three-day looking after sheep, planting potatoes, shrimp, fishing, and sleeping on an old-fashioned straw mattress. "He has a particular affinity with the more inaccessible spots. It's where he seems to find a kind of inner peace," a member of the royal family was quoted as saying in Friday's edition of the conservative Daily Mail. This latest sortie comes just a month after the prince's four-day foray into the Kalahari desert in southern Africa with his 81-year-old friend, the adventurer and writer Laurens van der Post. On Friday the mass-circulation conservative Sun newspaper declared: "Prince Charles' family and friends are deeply won over by his increasingly eccentric behavior."

The Sun story is only the latest in an almost daily run of interpretation in the tabloids of the prince's state of mind. The newspapers have had him intrigued by Indian philosophy, animated by architecture and captivated by an Italian countess he met during a painting course in Florence not long ago.

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